

THE AGE OF EXCESS: STEVIE CAMERON ON THE MULRONEYS

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 31, 1994 \$2.50

Maclean's

CAN CHARLES STILL BE KING?

.....
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bares his
soul and
sparks a
royal row



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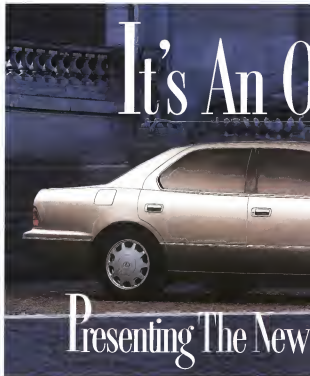
Inside the stately cabin, this new shape has further cut wind noise.

Along with more luxurious surroundings, more room has been incorporated for passengers and cargo.

The LS 400 even feels more substantial, enhancing your feelings of security.

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Lexus LS 400.

suspension system much like the car's, with coil and torsion springs that give better support

during cornering. The LS 400 also incorporates the world's first in-dash multi-disc

CD changer in a production automobile

Not only adding convenience, this placement also shortens the speaker wires,



erroneous. And the use of new materials and geometry in the double wishbone suspension helps reduce brake dive while giving a flatter, more precise cornering feel

What's more, an increase in the LS 400's value features is as evident as

properties. Even the collapsible steering column has been re-designed to better diffuse impact energy. We would be delighted to go into more



The LS 400 headlights are brighter in operation and turn on automatically as it gets darker

detail about the new Lexus LS 400 if you'll just call 1-800-26-LEXUS for



Just controls have been added to the passenger side, making it easier to adjust the driver's seat and the front passenger seat, as well as

improving the clarity of the already-legendary Nakamichi audio system

In the area of performance, improvements to the engine (for instance, boosting the output to 250 horsepower) and transmission, as well as a weight reduction of over 230 pounds, have resulted in markedly improved acceleration, yet lowered fuel consumption and

that of luxury and performance. Of course you'll find dual airbags, ABS and the Lexus traction control system, TRAC. But, for even greater security, new materials and manufacturing techniques have significantly improved body rigidity and energy-absorbing

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
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PHOTOGRAPHY: (clockwise from top left) A group of soldiers in the West Bank town of Jericho

Can Charles still be king?

40 In a new effort to gain ground on his continuing marriage battle with his estranged wife, Diana, Prince Charles has barred his son, telling a biographer that his marriage was loveless from the start and his father loves him to tears. In doing so, he ignited a new royal row and raised questions about his competence to reject the throne.



The age of excess

20 Contributing Editor Steve Cameron reports on the lavish lifestyle enjoyed by Brian and Mira Minkov—and explores the sources of their wealth in an article adapted from her new book, *On The Take*



Will the horror end?

28 A deadly attack on a Tel Aviv bus by an Islamic suicide bomber shakes Israeli confidence in the peace process that fresh from installing a draft peace treaty with Jordan, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin vows that "the enemies of peace" will not derail negotiations with Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho



LETTERS

False gods

It is difficult to believe why people seeking spiritual guidance attach themselves to the Mass of Our Lord, Rock Theriault, David Karmali or Jon Joana ("Apocalypse now," *Cover*, Oct. 17). Fanatical men and women who advocate violence, hatred, intolerance and sexual abuse cannot be legitimate gods.

Mark Skolheim,
Toronto

People who just can't be pulled, but, once in, it is very hard for them to get out. I know I myself was bewitched and once believing that the devil was in our garage and our family I am glad I came back to reality before it was too late. I wish the Solar Temple victims had had time to wake up before it was too late.

Anthony MacIsaac,
Toronto

I am extremely disappointed with the inaccuracies in the article "A deadly medicine," specifically with regard to the Seventh-day Adventists. There are now more than eight million members worldwide, not seven million. The church does not teach that "the Antichrist will persecute every a good man and persecute destruction." I would also assure you that people like David Karmali and Rock Theriault do not remain long in Seventh-day Adventist churches with the same ideas and beliefs that they promoted immediately after their baptism in the Holy Spirit. They are expelled to protect the church with these aberrant activities in an atmosphere of ignorance.

John Livick
Stouffville

Unco-operative

In a recent article on Prime wheat farmers ("Prime rebels," *Canada*, Oct. 18), you refer to the Canadian Wheat Board as a farmer-owned co-operative. It is neither of the sort. It is a state-controlled marketing agency that is looking to aggressively defend its export prices and market share to the detriment of the world. Farmers do not want to see it and the board itself has some strengths. What today's farmers want is an end to the compulsory export of the board, which forces them to turn over an increasing share of their profits to grain processors, railways and bureaucrats. Private farmers are successful selling grain, Canada and Quebec



Solar Temple church in Granges-sur-Salvan, Switzerland seeking guidance.

without government interference. Most of them are also quite prepared to accept responsibility for selling their own wheat. We no longer wish to rely on a paternalistic government agency that keeps insisting it knows what's best for us.

Robert Espeland,
President,
Western Canadian Wheat Growers,
Winnipeg

Postwar casualty

In your article "Sick soldiers" (*Canada*, Oct. 10), you relate how, when asked a question in the House of Commons about Gulf War syndrome, Defence Minister David Colquhoun responded that the veterans had seen military doctors and now had no difficulties whatsoever. I am the family physician for Master Cpl. Kevin McTaggart, stationed in your area, and have known him since he was a baby of 11. He is married and has a son. He has lost between 30 and 40 lb in the combat work. He is having violent muscle and joint pain like I have many times. I have referred him to a mental health professional, a general interest and a neurologist and all agree that this man is ill, and we all feel that his illness relates to his service in the Persian Gulf area.

Dr. E. D. Colquhoun,
Lindsay, Ont.

Counting them in

You state in "Bilder's rough road" (*Bilder's Rough Road*, Oct. 30) that outside of British Columbia and Alberta, the Reform party has only one MP. This is incorrect.

Reform is represented in Saskatchewan by four MPs, in Manitoba by one MP and in Ontario by one MP.

Flora Gomez,
Ottawa

Safety in numbers

Your report on gun control ("In the crosshairs," *Canada*, Oct. 30) was marred only by the inaccurate reporting of the "mountainous" number in Canada, where 1,400 people died by gunfire last year. What was not reported was that approximately 80 per cent of those deaths were suicides, and that the number of firearm-related deaths has not changed for the past 15 years despite the total importation of approximately 150,000 firearms over the same period.

A. A. Watt,
Nanaimo, B.C.

Critical value

I was pleased to see your article "After Cobble: a terrible beauty" (*Oct. 18*). As a visual artist, I am sometimes asked if the major place painting serves to have taken in arts coverage. In this competitive world of "information," music and film predominate. Why then, doesn't it surprise me at all that early international recognition of this form of Canadian painting was much stronger (like in his own country, and today he is "tall" recognition against the artistic current)?

Paul Thakur,
Stouffville, Ont.

Maclean's columnist readers: when last letters were in about the space and thirty please reply your address and telephone number. Please, letters to Joe Bilder, Maclean's magazine, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7. Or by fax: (416) 593-7778.



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Gregory A. Felt

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COLUMN



The prince with the wrong stuff

BY BARBARA ANIEL

Once upon a time, royal disagreements were settled on the field. The Duchess of Devonshire would send her knights-errant wearing her colors and fighting for her honor. If this were still the case today, the knight fighting on behalf of the present Princess of Wales might sport the heraldic symbols of her favorite dragons, Excalibur, Yggdrasil, and the Cornish Maiden. While Prince Charles would choose his plumed feathers on a field of ecological green grass. Actually, I find the notion of Prince Charles joining unbecomely, except I know that at some point he would put down his leveled lance, turn to his square and talk about how assisted he felt by members of that body who was his fellow instructor.

Today, the British royal line holds at one another instead of lances. I suppose it is more civilized, and it is probably a great boon to the world of letters. In the most recent incarnation, the Prince of Wales used Rupert Murdoch as his knight and allowed his son, The Prince of Wales, written by Jonathan Dimbleby, to be scribbled in *The Sunday Times*. I must say, the episode has had its pleasant moments, given that the Murdoch papers have a decidedly unpleasant taste about them, and they have managed to get the Waleses to shift for three.

The first thing to understand is that some royal disease affects the genes of any first son who takes on the Royal Family. Dimbleby is a broadcaster with whom I have often worked, quick-witted and pointed in his barbs. Yet his book is written in the purest House of Windsor grace style, so dense in its royalist idealism when talking about the Royal Family. Any negative is immediately attenuated. Thus, after recounting examples of barely behavior by the Duke of Edinburgh—incidents that reached his young son Charles to tears and trembling, and are cited as the cause of most of Charles' woes today—we have Dimbleby's "An adult, the prince was to remember these moments, but would believe

them against other aspects of his father's character: the patience with which he taught his son to make models; the readings from Langbein's *Providence* and the words to meet the deeply simple life. For, all of which were to leave the abiding impression: that even if his childhood had difficulties, his father was at least trying to do his best, and that even if there were moments of misery at home, there was also much happiness."

Leading readers may note that being subject to Langbein may in itself be an abusive experience, thus is really a case of portraying on us how Dimbleby's sonning up of the Queen's failure as a queen. "Friends were also frustrated by the failure of the child's mother to intervene by protective word or gesture. She was not indifferent to such as detached, avoiding that as domestic matters she would submit entirely to the father's will. It was the more surprising because otherwise they had every reason to believe that both parents had a deep if multifaceted love for their son and that this love was reciprocated." Of course, the trouble with Betty England and Lady Phil was not that they were flawed people or that their child was neurotic, but that mother and fa-

ther were autistic and their son was a victim. That's why he became a self-playing adult after marrying a 20-year-old virgin of dubious intellect and interests and spending his honeymoon reading books to Carl Jung.

As they cury on their literary routine, one can't help feeling that Diana and Charles may be better suited to each other than they realize. They both have used as the actors of themselves as victims. The Princess of Wales is trapped by mean courtiers and as a young husband, the prince describes himself as "in a kind of cage, picking up and down at it and trying to be free."

Perhaps Diana simply lacked the strength of personality to keep the court to make her tastes and habits fashionable. There have been people throughout history who have managed to reflect their worst preoccupations on others. For example, I have no idea how Queen Victoria managed to limit her mood and decorating talents on the nation, but that seems to me more difficult than Diana getting the inhabitants of Buckingham Palace to wear headscarves and hats in the Top Hats.

In a sense, Charles does get hold of one end of the stick. He has accurately sensed that this is a pervasive society and that if you want to get into an leading edge you pretty well have to be a victim. He sensed that and he was not wrong, and anyway it suited his natural inclinations. Playing the role of the abused child is a life choice in a cruel world and that some victims for just about time out of 10 people. But he and his advisors might not see things Charles as the man who would be king. He is the one out of 10 on whom such a situation as a victim would utterly fail.

A lot of people think the carriage-on of this generation of royals has been the end of the monarchy in Britain. That seems to me a mistake. England is not in with the monarchy as an ongoing principle is so many ways that even though one might wish the people who embody this principle from time to time to be made of sterner stuff, it is almost impossible. It is a principle which is supported by individual examples, then there would be no principles at all. There has never been a monarchy, nor for that matter a presidency or prime ministership, that would not from time to time be occupied by people whose being was positively far from ideal. Charles is clearly not the stuff of a king and in any view, if he had any real sense of noblesse oblige, he would not wait for the show like his late great uncle, the Duke of Windsor, but would renounce the throne today. History abounds with examples of the person in line passing to the next in line. Charles will not do this, and so we must all wait and learn to enjoy duty-bound. I can only say that I'd be delighted if Prince Philip would ask me to write his book. I never thought I'd feel any sympathy for a man whose response to Charles' deep feelings about music was to say sarcastically that he was with Betty England and Lady Phil was not that they were flawed people or that their child was neurotic, but that mother and fa-

SPIES UNDERFIRE

Canada's intelligence agencies face uncomfortable scrutiny

Former Conservative solicitor general Doug Lewis returned to Parliament 11½ last week, almost a year to the day since voters forced him into early political retirement. He had come at the request of a parliamentary committee on national security and was greeted by a phalanx of television cameras that put red dots on his back like stars in the witness chair. Lewis had been asked to testify in the wake of allegations that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) had paid a white supremacist named Gerald Britow to spy on the ex-Nazi warlord Erwin Rommel—and that Britow, while still an employee of Canada's spy agency, had also gathered information on the Reform party, national Jewish organizations and postal workers. Despite all the adverse hype, Lewis revealed little. Citing the oath of cabinet secrecy, he turned back most questions with the repeated mantra: "I am not in a position to comment on specific matters of CSIS."

Lewis's testimony followed yet more revelations about the embattled spy agency in what was generally bad week for Canada's intelligence community. A CBC TV report aired the night before his appearance in court alleged that, while working for CSIS, Britow had travelled to Munich in March 1991, to attend a rally of far right groups and gather intelligence on that country's burgeoning neo-Nazi movement. The CBC report said CSIS failed to alert Canadian authorities about Britow's activities—a serious breach in international spy etiquette. At the same time, a book published last week cast some unwelcome light on another highly sensitive federal spy agency, the Communications Security Establishment, which uses high-tech eavesdropping equip-



Lewis repeatedly invoking oath of cabinet secrecy

ment to intercept foreign communications. Meanwhile, written by Mike Front, a former employee of the spy agency, and journalist Michael Gratian, who, given other tidbits, that Canadian spies conducted political espionage for former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher in 1970s, 1980s, and subsequently as communications between France and René Lévesque's separatist government in Quebec.

Opposition members of the national security committee were clearly frustrated by Lewis's stonewalling. While he declined to say whether Britow was in fact a paid informant, the former solicitor general confirmed that the Security Intelligence Review Commission—the government-sponsored watchdog for CSIS—had been alarmed when a CSIS informant went missing on a mission without the at-Britow's country being notified. Lewis added that the watchdog's concerns were ad-



Britow (center), Front (left), did Canada spy for Margaret Thatcher?

ressed at the time and that no laws had been broken. Lewis, who was co-chair of his party's 1995 federal election campaign in Ontario, also denied that CSIS was ever used to discredit the Reform party or other political rivals. "We thought it bad, we thought it clear," he said at the 1995 campaign.

Reform MP Vol Meredith, a member of the parliamentary committee, remained skeptical. Meredith told Meredith that the committee must learn who hired Britow and give him his instructions. Asked about Lewis's admission that his cabinet oath of secrecy pre-

vents him from discussing these matters, Meredith said, "That's stretching it and Lewis knows it." Bloc Québécois MP François Legault said that the committee should now consider whether to bring the full weight of Parliament down on Lewis by forcing him to appear again, this time, with more answers.

The so-called Britow affair continued to simmer, the new book on the Communications Security Establishment's spying activity, and the revelations about CSIS and abroad. The little-known

agency has the technical capability to listen in on the telephone, radio, fax and teletype transmissions of ordinary Canadians. Its mandate is twofold: First, to ensure that all government communications are secure, second, to intercept and analyze foreign communications that are related in any way to national security.

The 59-year-old Front—who worked for the security agency for 14 years before retiring in 1980 due to disability—was approached by 960 engineers, the Communications Security Establishment's largest contractor, to build a highly secure brown government building

near the spy agency's offices. The potential for abuse of this power is great," says Front. "They should be accountable to more than a loose group of ministers."

In his book, Front claims that he was enlisted in 1970 to monitor Margaret Thatcher's air plane to find out if the prime minister's wife was buying marijuana. He also alleges that the agency closely monitored communications between the appointed PM government and France in the early 1980s and that, at the request of Margaret Thatcher, it listened in on the phone calls of two British cabinet ministers.

Thatcher's former wife denounced Front's allegation, saying that she was pregnant in 1973 and was not smuggling pot. British Prime Minister John Major, asked to comment on Front's claims concerning Thatcher, called the book "eloquent." On the other hand, Quebec Interparliamentary Affairs Minister Lucie Bouchard said she had the allegations about CSIS spying on opponents taken seriously. "I think that puts Canadian democracy in question," she said. "It's unacceptable." Bloc Québécois leader Lucien Bouchard demanded a royal commission into the activities of the Communications Security Establishment at Ottawa.

Critics of *Spies' Point* say that the book's lack of documentation and the circumstances surrounding Front's retirement. Meredith said that whatever the merits of the book's exposure, a plot to discredit CSIS as a government operation that most Canadians probably did not know existed. The agency was born out of the need to monitor German and Japanese communications during the Second World War. Run at first by the National Research Council, the spy agency's communications branch reached an agreement with similar agencies in Great Britain and the United States in 1947 to share intelligence, with later co-operation from Australia and New Zealand. Some intelligence observers even suggest that to avoid domestic laws restricting such activities, these groups have routinely referred to one another and passed on intelligence.

The contrivance of Canada's communications branch was first revealed to Canadians in 1973 by a report on CBC's hit 58-minute television show, *The Government of Canada*. Following that, the government moved quickly to change the security laws and clarify its responsibility for it as the department of national defence, making revelations of its activities less likely in the interest of national security. Now, with an annual budget estimated to be \$250 million a year and approximately 960 employees, the Communications Security Establishment is one of the most highly secreted brown government buildings

in such Ottawa. Working round the clock shifts, intercept operators sit with earphones on, transcribing Morse code and voice transmissions deemed a threat. Others are similarly employed at embassies abroad. The agency is overseen by an independent oversight committee on security and intelligence, a group of senior public servants. They can make requests for the agency's assistance, with orders also coming periodically from the Prime Minister's Office.

Much of the multilateral sharing of electronic intelligence is directed from the National Security Agency across Washington. Ron Adams, who chaired the committee that oversees CSIS from 1984 to 1989, underestimates why Canadians might be concerned about relationships with agencies like the American one, but he insists they are beneficial. "Canada gets more than it gives," Adams does believe, however, that the Communications Security Establishment should. The CSIS is subject to an independent watchdog body.

Liberal MP Derek Lee, chair of the parliamentary committee looking into the Britow affair, said he agrees with that suggestion. But a former Liberal MP Hamilton John Bryson, who served as Canada's ambassador last year about the history of Canada's electronic surveillance capabilities called that *Key Secret*. He said that making the Communications Security Establishment directly accountable to Parliament would destroy decades of cooperation, because it would also increase the risk of security leaks. "We would lose all of our intelligence allies as a result," Bryson also maintains that, in the post-Cold War era, the surveillance agency also has a role to play in enhancing Canada's commercial efforts to protect such as Asia, by finding out what competing countries are up to. "There is a multiplicity of targets," he said.

The three targets can include the best of threats in all parts of the globe. In the book, Front suggests that the United States has outstripped the agency on the road of its embassy in Ottawa, monitoring Canadian environmental cooperation. Canada is guilty of similar acts against heavily armed. Inquiries last week regarding the strange linking ways on the U.S. Embassy's roof drew an implied response from embassy spokesman Andrew Ross. "It is not appropriate to comment on its equipment or activities," he said.

In a week that saw Prime Minister Paul Martin note the need for huge cuts in government operations, some Canadians may wonder how whether operating hundreds of millions of tax dollars on organizations like the Communications Security Establishment is justifiable. But it is an assessment that is frustratingly difficult to make: when the people spending that money operate in a nearly anonymous that has a vested interest in keeping its secrets to itself.

LUKE THORNTON and ROBERT CALVERT
in Ottawa

'The last trip'

Three teens die in a shocking suicide

BY BARRY CAHNE

By all accounts, they were normal teenagers, three teenagers at the threshold of adulthood. Like any other kids anywhere, they had problems. But Michael Côté, Stéphane Langlois and Steve Dallaire also bristled with promise. The three youths from the hood main-

ing teens on the Quebec-Laval border were bright students, good friends, loved—and loved—well. They had many reasons to live, instead, they chose to die. They drove clear across a continent to do it, exchanging themselves made a strange locker near Vancouver, slowly releasing the exhaust fumes from their own car. And as they lay dying, as far from home as they had tried to be, the student section and black lyrics of the troubled young man who seems to have inspired their last desperate act, grunge rock star Kurt Cobain, hissed a message.

"When Kurt Cobain died, I died," Steve Dallaire wrote shortly before he and his two companions ended their lives amid the non-descript clutter of auto shops and discount stores in the industrial outskirts of Langley, B.C. Many other young people have expressed the same sentiment since Cobain, leader of the wildly popular group Nirvana, fired a shot that blew into his brain on April 5, establishing an angry voice that spoke directly to a generation of disillusioned youth. In fact, there have been at least three known copycat suicides in the United States as a direct result of Cobain's death and, only last week in Montreal, a 17-year-old youth jumped to his death from the Jacques Cartier Bridge while listening to Nirvana on his Walkman. But how have gone to the lengths that Dallaire and his friends chose to transform what should have been a harmless melange into an all-time tragedy? "That way I would have liked to have died" is by a

bullet in the hand and with the same firearm that Kurt Cobain used," Dallaire wrote. "But it was late car Goodbye."

Those chilling words were scrawled in a journal, composed as an ordinary time-waged letter, the last found in schools across the country, which police found when they discovered the youths' bodies last week. It is a

reasonable document, offering a rare glimpse into the minds of three suicidal youngsters, part of one of the most unsettling trends in modern society. In 60 pages of drawings and writing, the three French-speaking teenagers from the northern woods recapitulate in detail a month-long odyssey that took them from their junior college classrooms in Quebec City in mid-September to their deaths early in October behind the steel door of a concrete storage locker on the outskirts of Langley, 45 km east of Vancouver.

An employee of the sprawling storage facility discovered the bodies on Sunday, Oct. 16. "I was working on the roof and caught the smell," recalled the body, grime-covered student, who refused to give his name. Driven by the odor, he raised the door on Unit 27 and glimpsed a figure slumped

down of Fernand just across the Quebec border, lay by his side. On the floor in front of the now Stéphane Langlois, son of Fernand, curled in a fetal position. By his side was a pair of jeans, upon which a will had been hurriedly scribbled. The writing invited all one disbeliever, indicating that it had most probably been composed while the author and his companions succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning. In the car's tape deck, stuck in the play position, was a tape by Cobain's band Nirvana. "The car's battery was dead," said RCMP Staff Sgt. Richard Lawrence. "The engine was on."

If there were any doubts about the nature of what transpired on Unit 27 at Langley Mini-Storage, they were quickly erased when police read the teenagers' journal. In their diary, the trio made no attempt to disguise their purpose. The first page is titled, in English, "The last trip." The first drawing, depicting other a bedroom or a hotel room in Quebec City, is titled "The big decision." The last is an illustration of the three young men in their car at the locker. In between, there are frequent written and pictorial references indicating that suicide is the ultimate goal of a transatlantic road trip that took them from Quebec City to a rock concert in Montreal, then on to Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Milwaukee and two other Montreal before they arrived back home. Alberta for the last trip to Vancouver. There, they first stayed at a shelter for street kids called the Safe House, whose coordinator last week described them as "wonderful" young men who were "the best of friends" during their 20-day stay. Nevertheless, they did not waver from the purpose of their trip. "We all find this travelling and leaving because they decided to come with this act sometime around the 10th or 10th of September and they continued the act on or about Oct. 7," said Lawrence. "As all that time, they did not change their minds."

Even more worrisome is the lack of any adequate explanation for the tragedy. Noting that the boys' journal "depicts a lot of love, very close friends," Lawrence said there was little in their backgrounds to indicate suffering or a level serious enough to provoke suicide. In his view, the teenagers' lives have been lived in three days towards the end, but "concomitantly about the other 27" they also have played a role.

Certainly, the teenagers' parents were at a loss for explanation last week as they struggled to come to terms with the tragedy. "I simply cannot understand what's happened," confessed a

An alarming trend

Suicide among the young has quadrupled

The statistics are an alarming as the trend. In the past three decades, the rate of suicide among 15- to 39-year-olds has quadrupled, from 2.2 per 100,000 people in 1962 to 12.6 per 100,000 in 1992—when 204 young people died by suicide. Most of the increase occurred between the late 1960s and the early 1980s, a period of sweeping social change. And although some of the rise may be due to improved reporting, there is consensus—based in part on similar increases at other Western countries—that the number of suicides has risen substantially. What provided that, however, remains the subject of ongoing debate. "It's profoundly impossible," says Bruneau.

HOW CANADA COMPARES	
Canada's rate of teen suicide is the third highest among major countries. Numbers of suicides per 100,000 among those aged 15 to 19 in 1991.	
New Zealand	23.7
Poland	10
Sweden	12.6
United States	11.3
Australia	10.1
France	6.5
Belgium	4.3

Madam, a psychology professor at the University of Quebec at Montreal, "to determine which of the many social changes that have occurred in the past 30 years are factors and which are not." There are, though, a number of theories. Dr. Isaac Sabatovsky, head of the suicide studies program at Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, points out that the baby boom after the Second World War meant that a whole generation faced increased competition for education and employment. At the same time, a rise in divorce rates complicated the lives of children. These trends coincided with an increase in the availability of street drugs. Together, says Sabatovsky, "these can create an environment of adverse life that also stokes at mind such as depression or insanity, leading to suicide in vulnerable people." Sabatovsky notes that as the ledge in the population booms passed, the suicide rate levelled off. It increased slightly during the latest recession, but Sabatovsky expects it to level off

again. "Society has a way of adjusting over time," says Sabatovsky. Because children of divorce are no longer uncommon, for example, they do not feel different from their peers and can share their experiences with friends. "Hopefully," he says, "society will be providing a further sense of support for young people."

Now, as always, certain factors put some teens at higher risk for suicide. Dr. Simon Davidson, chief of psychiatry at Ottawa's Children's Hospital at Eastern Ontario, points to the role of psychiatric disorders, as well as to such factors as a serious chronic illness, family dysfunction, poverty and child abuse. Aboriginal youth, who have a suicide rate five or six times higher than that of other Canadian youth, face their own unique problems arising out of economic hardships and worsening social change.

Davidson says that comprehensive surveys to better screen about suicide provide correct attempts. The effect can be nullified, he says, if youths are told that help is available and that they should turn to a local hospital emergency room, family doctor, welfare clinic, police or crisis line.

Experts emphasize that one of the high-risk factors automatically lead to suicide and that, while many people have contemplated killing themselves, only a very small number actually do. Mishaps occur in studies that show anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent of young people have thought of suicide at one time; and that between three and 15 per cent have tried it, but did not follow through—many stopping as mid-air or calling for help immediately afterward. "None of the reasons why suicide prevention programs appear effective," Davidson says, "is that people generally respond to help."

The problem, according to Gerry Sheppard, director of the Calgary-based Suicide Intervention and Education Centre, is that there is no national effort to ensure that suicide prevention programs are in place across the country. His group lobbies for more programs, especially at schools, as well as for gun control. "When a person decides to commit suicide, the first hour is critical," he says. "If they have to spend three hours trying to get a gun, chances are they will not die." That may put an end to a disturbing practice. But in the war on mounting teen suicides, there seems to be only one answer.

MARY NEWMITH



Cobain in concert; police examine the car in which two of the three youths died (top); a chilling discovery

behind the wheel of a blue 1987 Plymouth Horizon sedan. "I saw the toll in the front seat. I didn't stick around to see any more. I got the hell out of there."

Investigators from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in Langley discovered the three corpses along with the body of a white cat, evidently a pet. All were badly decomposed, police estimated that the deaths occurred on Oct. 7. Dallaire, later identified as a resident of Ladner City, B.C., was found in the driver's seat. Michael Côté, a native of the neighboring mining

diagnosed Christian Côté, father of Michael. A geologist/engineer in Farnham, Côté described his son as glowing terms. "He was a really bright kid, maybe the brightest in his class," he told *Medicine*. "He lived outdoors. He could never wait to get out into the bush on his Ski-Doo. They tell me that this guy Côté is somehow responsible but I can tell you that Michael was not even that fond of Newswatch. He liked hard rock much more."

Richard Langlois, the father of Stéphane, had a similar view about his son. "He was the kind of kid who listened," said Langlois, a mechanic at an auto facility operated by the Quebec Carier Motor Co. "When you told Stéphane to be home at a certain hour, he would. If he was going to be late, he'd always call."

The two youths were listening friends, hanging around together in Farnham, on isolated lanes of 4,500 in the suburban wilderness 300 km north of Montreal. The boys graduated from Farnham's high school last year, as great as the two hundred celebrated together. A year ago, the two went off together to study science at a private college in a Quebec City suburb. Although both Michael's and

Stéphane's fathers expressed anxiety about sending their sons so far away to study, not that they had any hint that anything might be true about the boys. Michael shared an apartment in Quebec City with his two older brothers, also students at the college. Stéphane lived on his own. "Everything appeared to be going

well for both of them," claimed Christian Côté.

'All these groups glorify death. They're becoming tremendously popular'

Stéphane's situation was a little more difficult. He lived with his mother, Françoise Tremblay, in Labrador City while his father worked in the Lac St-Jean region far to the north. Describing her son as "first class," Tremblay said "first class" and she never had any serious problems with him. At the same time, however, she did admit that he had started to miss classes at the junior college in St-Freux, another Quebec City suburb where he was enrolled in a social sciences program. More seriously, he was also known to have been upset by the suicide last May of his best friend, who killed himself in a fit of nervous over Côté's death.

Of the three youths, it was Dallaire who appeared to be most under the influence of Côté. "There are no doubts in the journal that all three were distressed by the death of

Kurt Cobain, although Steve Dallaire was more distressed than the other two," said Langlois. Still, there was no evidence to support the view that Dallaire led his two companions into a hasty suicide pact. The other boys, in fact, when all three came classes in Quebec City to attend a rock concert in Montreal on Sept. 11. They travelled to the city to catch three groups—Napalm Death, Obituary and Machine Head—at the Spectrum, a popular rock venue. The bands are looking forward to a brand of hard rock known as "death metal," the loudest, most extreme, most abusive form of heavy metal music. "All of these groups glorify death," said Genevieve Borne, a singer at Montreal's rock video TV station, *Musique Plus*. "There's nothing romantic or melodic about their music, and you can't often hear the lyrics because of the heavy guitar. But they're becoming tremendously popular because they're so explicit in their guy details. I think lots like them for the same reason they like horror movies. It's the shock value."

Borne dismissed the view that the death metal show might be somehow linked to the suicide pact that was consummated in British Columbia, and she is probably right. But it is also true that the live show at the Spectrum was the last ever seen by the three friends. It can have done little to dissuade them from pursuing their grim purpose.

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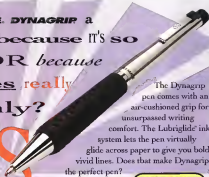
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TAKING UP ARMS

The theft of three guns from a police car prompted the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary to abandon—at least temporarily—a 125-year-old ban on police bearing side arms. Justice Minister Ed Roberts said that police officers would be allowed to carry their firearms in a hip holster—rather than storing them in belt holsters—until the stolen guns are accounted for. But Roberts added that because of Newfoundland's low crime rate, he couldn't support the tradition of police not wearing guns.

TEST CASE ON CUSTODY

In an unusual ruling, the Supreme Court of Canada ordered Amanda Thomson of Wexham, Ont., to return with her two-year-old son, Matthew, to Scotland, where she is enrolled in a custody dispute with the boy's father. The case marked the first time that the court applied the rulings of an international convention signed by Canada that is designed to prevent parents who snitch their children from shopping around among several countries for a favorable custody ruling.

TEMUJI UNDER ATTACK?

The Alberta government has ordered the province's postsecondary institutions to renegotiate collective agreements to allow them to try off professors to meet their budgets. Some instructors refused the move as an attack on unions and academic freedom. But others, like John Stelm, president of the faculty association at Calgary's Mount Royal College, said it was just a way of setting up proper procedures for dismissal in case programs are closed or reduced.

ORDERED TO APOLOGIZE

A Canadian Human Rights Commission tribunal demanded that the Canadian Forces apologize to Melvin Sene, a 50-year-old aboriginal and former military officer from Manitoba. Sene had complained of racial harassment—including being called a "wop" and a "spook"—during his 12 years with the military.

A REFORM RESIGNATION

Danis Goucher resigned as the Reform party's deputy press secretary and communications co-ordinator for Quebec. Goucher, one of the few francophone Quebecers working for Polak, said he could not support many of the right-wing policies passed at Reform's mid-October national convention, including resolutions in favour of repealing the Official Languages Act and support to stricter gun control.

Canada NOTES



Police searching cars in Port Perry: charges lead to new calls for gun control

A new spate of violence

For the 4,800 residents of Port Perry, a quiet lakeside town 80 km northwest of Toronto, it was a night of terror that few will soon forget. The shooting began when police escorted two masked men fleeing a local Bank of Montreal branch at about 7:30 p.m. on Oct. 30. In quick succession, two police officers were killed in the head while a third was hit in the arm. A bank manager, who chased the suspects, and a woman at a real estate office across the street also suffered gunshot wounds. All the victims were taken to hospital, where they were later reported in stable condition. After the soldiers fled, the police blocked all access roads to Port Perry as part of a massive overnight search.

The following day, acting on tips from the public, police raided two houses in Kingston, 200 km east of Port Perry, and arrested two men, Mitchell (Mickey) McArthur, 42, and his brother Angus, 38, were later charged with armed robbery and attempted murder. Mickey McArthur has already served prison terms for attempted murder, armed robbery and escaping from prison. He released a book in 1990 entitled *I Would Atter My Blood* (due this fall), which he claimed that he had lost his passion for crime. He had also served as a correspondent on prison life for *CBC Radio*.

On the same day as the Port Perry robbery, a

man using a sawed-off rifle shot an acting principal and a guidance counsellor at Toronto's Brocken High School. Both men were treated for their wounds and released from hospital. Police later charged Paul Conroy, 27, an adult student at the school, with two counts of attempted murder and two firearms offences. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said the Ontario shootings showed that tougher gun control is needed. "I believe that we have to force every body to register their guns," said Chrétien. "It's not just the gun, what's wrong with registering all the guns?"

Taking his leave

Alberta's deputy premier, Ken Kowalski, resigned from cabinet to accept a government appointment as chairman of the Alberta Utilities and Energy Board. Kowalski, who has long enjoyed a reputation as his party's patron-in-chief, recently came under fire for leading a government coalition to Mexico and the United States and supporting a \$100-million loan guarantee to the government's private sector partner as a water treatment plant in Kowalski's home riding. Conservative Premier Ralph Klein declined to comment on speculation that he had asked for the resignation of his long-time right-hand man.

THE AGE OF



Brian Mulroney left office in June 1993, his popularity was the lowest of any Canadian prime minister since politicians began measuring that in the mid-1950s. For many Canadians, it was the president reports of scandal, extravagance and lavish spending during Mulroney's seven years in power that saved them on the prime minister and his party. In her new book published this week by Macmillan, Walter & Ross, *On The Take*, veteran investigative reporter Steve Cameron says that the Mulroney years were marked by scandals and a pattern of political corruption that led directly to the Tories' crushing defeat on Oct. 26, 1993. Cameron, a contributing editor of *Maclean's*, last reported for *The Ottawa Citizen*, *The Globe* and *Maclean's* the job editor. In her first book, *Down Inside Out* (1989), Cameron took readers behind the scenes in the first-hand news and social action of the national capital. In the following article adapted from *On The Take*, she reports on the high-flying lifestyle enjoyed by Brian and Milla Mulroney.

BY STEVIE CAMERON

During Brian Mulroney's leadership of the federal Progressive Conservative party, no issue was more sensitive or more carefully guarded than the source of his personal wealth. While Mulroney's lawyer David Angus, one of his oldest friends, maintains that the former prime minister was a "substantial millionaire" before he entered politics, others just as close to Mulroney say he was always well paid but was not a wealthy man.

Today, however, there is no doubt. By anyone's standards, he is a millionaire with a newly revealed house worth more than \$2.2 million in Montreal's affluent Westmount district, a partnership at Ogilvy & Benson, one of the city's leading law firms, which is rumored to bring in an annual income of at least \$800,000, and well-paid directorships on three boards, two of which, Harsco Corp. and American Barrock Resources Corp., pay him generously for his consulting advice and have granted him stock options worth \$1.3 million. The third, on the board of U.S. food processing giant Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., can pay up to \$100,000 a year. Speeches booked through a Washington speakers' bureau at \$60,000 each could bring in even more.

Then, according to well-placed sources in Montreal, there is a generous retirement fund worth approximately \$4 million, which was put together about the time Mulroney left office last year by a small group of Montreal-based businessmen to help ease him back into private life. Two of the businessmen are said to have put \$1 million each into the pot; the other group pooled resources to gather the rest. Although Montreal still burns with stories about a trust fund put together for him by the Tory party (similar to several financial arrangements made for other political leaders by their parties), his friends say Mulroney viewed the idea "He doesn't need it," said former Senate speaker Guy Charest, one of Mulroney's most trusted advisers for many years.

"That his personal fortune is as large as all this is due to the fact that he and his wife, Milla, enjoyed during their years in Ottawa, a lifestyle that could not be supported by a prime ministerial salary nor even by the generous perquisites of office, which included two splendid official residences, limousines, first-class travel, first food and \$2 million. Milla Mulroney once explained away their appearance of wealth by telling her biographer, Toronto author Sally Armstrong, that they were able to enjoy the extras in life thanks to successful investments made by her husband when he was the president of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada between 1977 and 1983. But close friends, including the very wealthy Toronto construction magnate George Van and his wife, Helen, say the Mulroneys were not as well off as they appeared. In an interview, George Van said that although as president of Iron Ore Mulroney "had been as good financial shape," he was not a wealthy man. "They had no real money," added one woman who was among their most intimate friends in Montreal. "He always lived up to the bill."



An examination of Iron Ore's filing to the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, for example, shows that he received only 600 shares of the stock of the firm's parent company, Hemin Mining, and this was in 1983, his last year with Iron Ore. While the company paid him generously, no extraordinary bonuses or benefits are recorded for Mulroney in those filings.

Despite published allegations that the Tory party supplemented their income, a spokesman for the Mulroneys denied that they had received any money from the party, other than for expenses incurred on PC business. On July 13, 1991, however, just before the Conservatives' annual convention, party president Gerry St. Germain told reporters that the party "does give assistance to the leader of the party and what the prime minister declares as income in his business. It doesn't give any information as to amounts." St. Germain was responding to a Toronto Sun story by Bob Fife, which cited an unnamed Revenue Canada source as saying that Mulroney had filed T-4 slips for more than \$200,000 in 1990, almost twice his \$100,000 income as prime minister. The extra money, the source told Fife, came from the Conservative party. Within hours of his comments to reporters, a flustered St. Germain had to retract, saying his remarks had been distorted. "The PC party of Canada does not supplement the income of the leader," he stated.

A close examination of the years in power and interviews with several old friends, former staff members and party officials tell a different story. (The Mulroneys themselves did not respond to writers requests for interviews on that and other points.) Without significant contributions from both the Conservative party and many individual benefactors during Mulroney's years in power, as well as from Canadian taxpayers, the couple's extravagant lifestyle would not have been possible. They also moved in a glittering circle of close and powerful friends who looked after each other's interests. Despite the wide popularity of his last few years in office, Mulroney evaded severe scrutiny from his party critics, as well as from those who were close to him.

Just two more loyal than David Angus, a fundraiser for Mulroney before being appointed in 1985 as chairman of the PC Canada Fund, which raises money for the party in an interview in his Montreal office in July 1994, Angus said that

EXCESS

How friends and the party helped the Mulroneys maintain their lavish lifestyle



Brian and Milla Mulroney with a French official during official visit to Paris in 1989; the Mulroneys at their speech ball in 1990 (left); living to the life



Notes and George Vail: David Angus (left) and Fred Doerdt (right); Gay Charbonneau (far right); the Mulrooney with Bessie Vail and his wife, Helen, at the President's breakfast; Angus and his wife had many friends who were happy to make their lives more comfortable.



based on an agreement with Mulrooney, he allowed the prime minister for expenses paid by the party that Angus believed to be of a personal nature. And Mulrooney paid these bills. But then Angus also admitted that he sat down with the Mulrooneys every year to work out a schedule of monthly payments from the PC Canada Fund's annual budget to cover some of their expenses. "We needed out the cash flow so they would have money available to pay their expenses as a regular, even, sort of ongoing loan," Angus said. He obtained a refund from Revenue Canada on this income, Angus added, but he refused to provide a copy of the ruling or say what the payments amounted to—except to describe them as "modest."

Angus also confirmed that during the years he ran the PC Canada Fund he had a bank account in Montreal from which he could disburse party money, and that he used it to defray some of the Mulrooney expenses. As an example, the account, number 72 1112, at the CBC's main branch on Blvd. René-Lévesque, was once used to pay \$5,494.14 for several notes including retail airline tickets and several

lamps purchased by the Mulrooneys for 24 Sussex Drive soon after they moved in. But Toronto architect-banker Robert Foster, who succeeded Angus as the party's chief fundraiser in 1993, insisted that the PC Canada Fund had only one bank account, number 905055, and that was in the CIBC's main branch in Ottawa where all party cheques were sent by two signatories. Asked about the account used by Mulrooney, a surprised Foster said he knew nothing about it and that he was most definitely not party policy to have two accounts.

During the 1993 years in power, the PC Canada Fund spent \$10 million a year although it always raised more, Foster said he did not know how much of that went to support the prime minister. Foster was appointed chairman of the fund by former PC leader Jim Campbell, but when Jean Charest took over as interim leader last January, he gave the job to businessman Donald McDonald.

Angus offered the explanation of the monthly payments only when he was asked about household staff members being sent on a regular

basis to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to pick up thousands of dollars in cash for Mita Mulrooney's use. "Cash came in like it was falling from the sky," said former chief François Martin, one of four or five trusted staff members who were often asked to pick up the money for Mita from senior aide Fred Doerdt at the PMO. After a friendly word or two about the cash and the massive social event at the residence, Doerdt would hand the money over as a thick wad of bank envelopes. In 1993, he said, Martin would be several \$1,000 and \$100 bills. Martin also did occasional banking for Mita, taking thousands of dollars in cash from her before it left the residence the following morning in her carpool at the Bank of Montreal on Wellington Street in Ottawa.

Mita's aide Suzanne Browne was also expected to help handle cash for Mita and Martin, on one occasion, he explained, Browne was upset because Mita needed about \$12,000 for one of her regular shopping trips to New York City and on this occasion Browne was having difficulty obtaining the money. Browne, who said she does not recall this particular incident, although she agreed that the money Martin said he picked up could have been the money Angus provided. She added that the Mulrooneys' finances were handled by Doerdt or him, by chief of staff Derek White or Mulrooney's chief of staff, Jean-Pierre LeBlond.

Angus said the monthly checks he signed were made out in trust to the chief of staff but that during Doerdt's tenure in the PMO, which lasted from 1984 to 1987, Doerdt, rather than then-chief of staff Bernard Jett, would have handled them. After Doerdt's departure from the PMO to take a job abroad, Angus said, senior planning, household staff members no longer went to the PMO to collect cash. Martin explained. Instead, after a small visit to state lodges behind a palace at the upstairs hallway at 24 Sussex Drive was denied access, another aide was moved into the chief's basement office at 24 Sussex, containing only in metal envelopes. Mulrooney's executive assistant, Karl Magnus, appeared to be responsible for the money for the new aide, and Martin, although he observed Mulrooney himself requesting cash from it on two occasions.

Not surprisingly, 1993 still was always extremely careful not to tell reporters how the Mulrooneys paid their bills. Nor do government records tell the story. For example, all records from the department of public works for expenditures from 1984 to 1987 on the official residence are now missing, put these are the years during which well over \$13 million was spent maintaining, furnishing and decorating 24 Sussex Drive, said Harriet Goss, the new director of the PMO. But there are grocery bills and letters along with official expenses from the Privy Council Office, which show how much was spent on food and wine in the Mulrooney official residences. They

show that the costs for food and wine for both the Mulrooney family's personal consumption and for official functions escalated from a low of \$2,742 a month in early 1983 to \$9,000 a month, or nearly \$84,000 a year, by the time Martin resigned in 1989. By 1990, the food and liquor bills had soared to \$105,476 annually and by 1993 they were up to \$135,346 for five years. Among the costs were several Rigaud caddies, which performed the Mulrooney dinner parties at \$1,900 a case. Import bills were at least \$2,000 a month. Mita Mulrooney herself drank only wine and that very expensively; her husband did not drink at all, although the chef and the butler were required to be in cases of NyQuil for him. NyQuil, a popular over-the-counter cold remedy, is 18-cent per dose, according to an authoritative guide to pharmaceuticals. That is about the same strength in fortified wines such as port and sherry.

Mulrooney always trumpeted the fact that he paid for his own groceries, and he did indeed send the government a cheque twice a year for food. It was calculated at a rate of about \$604 a month, based on the consumer price index for a family of six, in all, during the six years in power. He complained that the government had of \$742,085.75 for his family's food.

For Canadians had the opportunity to observe the Mulrooneys at home, but they certainly watched closely when the couple travelled abroad and over the years the couple presented plenty of hints on the splendour of their overseas travel. No trip seemed so big a day as the \$250,000 extravaganza to Paris in 1986 for the Francophonie Summit when a few persistent reporters, led by the Globe and Albert Richard Clement, insisted on a breakdown of costs from officials in the French Embassy under federal access to information law. (The French government picked up most of the Mulrooney's expenses as well as those of five other members of the 58-person delegation.) Not only did the officials settle a special reimbursement task force to deal with Clement's requests, they were required to clear everything they released with Fred Doerdt first, a situation that went against federal access to information principles, creating an atmosphere of paranoia and distrust that complicated throughout the Mulrooney years. "The relationship between the government of Brian Mulrooney and the access law was anything but comfortable," wrote John Grace, the federal access-to-information commissioner in his 1993 annual report. Grace added: "The three-party Mulrooney was normally needed when the release of what appeared to some as controversial financial data was needed. The bill was made made more legal by a letter that came to be known as the 'check with Fred' letter. It was sent by the Clerk of the Privy Council (Paul Toller) to two deputy ministers assisting them to check with the Prime Minister's Office before releasing information relating to the Prime Minister. It was not at all a secret, the government just put a screen on legislation."

Of particular concern to the PMO were the bills for the Mulrooney's stay-at-home at the Plaza Athénée hotel in Paris. The Mulrooneys' rate cost \$28,000 for the six nights, an amount that included more than \$1,200 a day in "taxi-cab," hotel records showed that Mita's brother or, later, Patrick, and Mulrooney's brother-in-law, Dick Elliott, who is now in his late 50s, were the two former prime minister's most frequent official Canadian delegation and were enjoying \$250-a-night rooms at the Plaza Athénée on the Canadian taxpayer. After the account requests were received, Canadian officials worked with officials from the French Foreign Ministry to reconcile the hotel bills on official

hotel letters. The doctored bills removed any reference to Toller and Elliott. But Mulrooney's access-to-information co-ordinator, Simon Wade, warned Doerdt that the originals would eventually have to be released to Clement, as indeed they were—with the names of Toller and Elliott intact. Because of dense access requests, Elliott asked the Mulrooneys and several other members of their entourage to repay parts of their bills in the Mulrooney case. The PC Canada Fund then turned the government for personal costs charged to their suite—so it continued to do on other occasions, especially after access requests came in from reporters.

The prime minister and his wife were fortunate in having many friends who were happy to make their lives more comfortable. Two of the most generous were George and Helen Vail. George Vail's compe-



Prime minister's chief François Martin presents the prime minister with a birthday cake money

'Cash came in like it was falling from the sky'

ny, Sefri Construction International had built more than 40 hotels around the world as well as his landmark building, the Mount Pleasant Tower in Paris. Vail, a Hungarian-born engineer who came to Canada after the 1956 revolution in his homeland, had greater ties in Paris, St. Paulin-Vence in the French Riviera, Switzerland and London as well as in Toronto and Calgary, Ohio. It was the idea in his wife's name that the Mulrooneys used for their birthdays when they left Ottawa in June, 1985.

One of the ways the Mulrooneys were able to help began back in the 1960s Francophone Summit when Mita met British Columbia artist Joe Plunkett, now 70, at a reception at the Canadian Embassy in Paris and started his wife with a commission that she would like him to paint her portrait. When Helen Vail contacted him later to make the arrangements, said Plunkett, she asked him what he would be. "When my price was asked I suggested \$8,000," explained Plunkett. "I was told that this was too high, that the Mulrooneys did not have much money and it was finally permitted to do it for \$4,500." The artist was further surprised when he discovered he was supposed to paint it in the Vail's Paris apartment at the Eiffel Tower instead of in his own studio across the city in the historic Marais quarter. Vail said Plunkett, "was a great place that was."

Mita was always late for the sitting, but she was a good model, said Plunkett. Still, when he was finished, he was not satisfied with the re-



The Mulroneys' new home in the Westmount district of Montreal never moves.

Mulroney could not resist a final jaunt through European capitals

note. "As the portrait progressed, I had the strange sensation that after a certain time, I could perceive no deeper," he wrote in a letter describing the experience. "The face had become a mask. Perhaps I found her too pretty. Her beauty may well have had hidden depths, which I was not able to penetrate. I think I produced an acceptable likeness, but cannot claim to have made a great portrait."

Mila had no such reservations. She was thrilled with the picture and brought it back to Canada rolled in a tube to be framed and presented to the prime minister as a surprise birthday present. In an interview and in a letter, Mulholland told Van Gogh all the strange events and paid his bill, but he did not know if the Mulroneys had paid her back. Today, George and Helen Van Gogh mean to do that they did not pay for the painting "Mileidy at a distance."

When asked about clothes that staff and the Van Gogh gave Mila, Helen Van Gogh confessed response was that they were "gifts from long friends." One staff member said he would carry Louis Vuitton suitcases around when Helen Van Gogh said "34 Saint-Denis." She would then wind while Mila watched a dance of cordia brought to her by her friend. "But the odd thing was that Mila's Van Gogh took the suitcases away when she left," the staff member said. Again, the Van Gogh said that while they used Vuitton luggage, they did not leave it behind as gifts for Mila. It might just have been that it was Vuitton because it took a long time to get to two occasions, they said. "It was expensive in among the most expensive in the world, a simple cosmetic case costs \$2,000."

One gift was allowed the wife of the prime minister was the ability to spend up to \$1,000 choosing presents for visiting foreign dignitaries. On one occasion, for example, she bought a gift for about \$850 and used it on the rest of the cabinet to buy some yellow-waterrated Gazon china, apparently for use at the prime minister's Hermonville Lake residence. The merchant was told to send the bill for both gifts to the Mulroneys. When a journalist questioned that practice with access-to-information requests, the response was incorrect: the extra \$850 for Gazon china had been repaid, in another case, the request was denied with a standard explanation that the matter could jeopardize Canada's relations with a foreign nation.

Over the years, jewelry, clothes, fine wines, cosmetics and many other gifts poured into St. James Drive from friends and well-wishers, including dignitaries. One brand of state jewelry was a piece of jewelry delivered around his initial, which was the letter H and set with two

stones and rubies. Mila had her Montreal jeweller, Leo Goldberg, melt the brooch down and remake into less ornate pieces. Other gifts included a grand piano, paintings, china and silver. As the wife of a public office holder, Mila was not required to declare the gifts nor to leave them behind in Ottawa when she moved back to Montreal. Gifts to Mulholland valued at more than \$200 were declared—the last ones in 19 years—and once their value has been decided, some may remain in the care of the National Archives as a donation from the former prime minister.

By Christmas, 1992, Mulholland started to plan his departure from public life. It was at that time that the quiet couples went on to spend time in their return to Montreal, and by February they were able to start looking at Westmount houses. By mid-March, they had bought a 3500-sq-ft four-bedroom stone house at 47 Farnham Ave. from Joan and Lisa Phillips, old friends who had divorced. The price was \$4.61 million, and after obtaining a collateral mortgage of \$1,254,000 the Mulroneys started making plans to get rid of the property. Westmount residents were impressed by the \$600,000 building permit the Mulroneys took out with the local municipal officers for the renovations. Montreal Gazette homes editor Anne-Marie King says there even more in progress about when she reported that the furnishings and decorating would add a further \$300,000 to \$400,000 to the costs. When the Duggan and work men's trucks began cluttering up the block, the Mulroneys issued their neighbors a 24-hour notice to get acquainted cocktail party at 24 Sussex Drive—a modest gesture that most of the community appreciated.

Before Mulholland left office, he could not resist one last trip on the subject—a more reminiscent of Pierre Trudeau's extensive travel at the end of his reign in 1984. In May, 1993, Mulholland and his wife and an entourage of 17 people departed on a \$600,000 farewell tour of European capitals including Moscow, London, Rome and Paris. It was the Mission that proved fatal to the success of the tour: this was where a well-known Russian photo together released a picture of Mulholland, Brian Mulroney and Rina, then Diana Tolkunova with a pair of dead birds in their feet, a picture that both amused and disgusted many Canadians. The trip back to Ottawa was not the triumphant return of a statesman but the married slunk of a disgraced politician. He was through. And he couldn't have been enough for most Canadians. Mulholland's last few months were spent helping up unfulfilled business, which included finding jobs for his friends. On June 10, 1993, he appeared (David Auer to the Senate along with other associates, on June 16, his last day in office. Helen Van Gogh was appointed to the board of the Canada Council George Van had already won his appointment a few months earlier, when Mulholland named him to the board of the Security Intelligence Review Committee. The position, vacant with the resignation of army commander and the late "Blowable."

Brian and Mila Mulholland left Ottawa for good on Monday, June 28, 1993. After the holiday with the Van Goghs in France and a visit with French President François Mitterrand, they went back to Montreal to begin new lives in private citizens. When their good friend Guy Charbonneau was asked as an interview why he had not moved to the Mulroneys when it was clear that their private life-style was different to Canadians, the answer could only lie in the failure of the marriage. "You don't tell Brian Mulholland that," he exclaimed. "He says his own way."

Perfect when friends get together.

Paarl Wines. Just out of Africa.

And The Awards Go To...

It is with great pleasure that we reward and recognize the vision, spirit of innovation, and sense of community that has made the following entrepreneurs regional award recipients in Canada's

first-ever Entrepreneur Of The Year competition.

Their myriad contributions are a constant reminder of how their drive to succeed has enhanced our collective well-being.

Congratulations to all our award recipients and our best wishes

for their continued good fortune.



ENTREPRENEUR
OF THE YEAR

PACIFIC CANADA

EMERGING ENTREPRENEUR

Terry Goringham
Capital Computer
Services Inc.

Small Technology

Karl Reichman
Datacube Systems Inc.

Manufacturing/Wholesale

Erica Stewart
Fusion Computer
Systems Ltd.

Business Development

Kenneth Laycock
The Leeman Group Inc.

Retail

Priscilla Roper-Nyren Nelson
Nyren Group
of Great Restaurants Inc.

Services/Information

William R. Thompson
Helen Wong
MA Wong & Associates Ltd.

Transportation/Infrastructure

Ken (Bud) Kuchera
International Sport Foods Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA

Agribusiness and Food

Garret Alshouse
Lakeland Farm
Industries Ltd.

Engineering/Construction

James McQuinn
Aussance Exteriors Corp.

Multinational

Gavin Smyth
Zurich Industries Ltd.

Business Development

John Robert (Bob) McGill
Thomas Limited

Manufacturing/Wholesale

Ronald Green
Renissance Energy Ltd.

Retail

Barbara Lockart
Lockart Industries Ltd.

Services

Raymond Hare
Expansive International
Forwarding Ltd.

Services/Information

Peggy McKeown
Alcanair Valley Authority

Services/Information

Robert Farnes
Peters & Co. Ltd.

Transportation/Infrastructure

E. Michael Lubing
Northland Industries Ltd.

Manufacturing/Wholesale

Colleen Schuchter
Schuchter's Process
Farms Inc.

ONTARIO

Emerging Entrepreneur

Gary Wright
Black & Canada Corporation

Manufacturing

Frank Thompson
Chrysler Corporation

Business Development

A. Mac Gully
Gully International Corp.

Services

Allen Francis
Help Environmental Inc.

Small Business/Entrepreneur

Bruce Burgeson
Auto Parts Trading
UNITED Ltd.

Services/Information

Robert Usher
South American Inc.

Transportation/Infrastructure

S. (Bud) Sely
Airdair Ltd.

Manufacturing/Wholesale

Bruce
Mac Vack
Mac Hunt Sheet Ltd.

QUÉBEC

Emerging Entrepreneur

Yves Lefebvre
Nortech Technologies
Corporation

Small Technology

David Langlois
SOFTWARE

Law/Business

James Park
Groupe New Media Inc.

Manufacturing/Wholesale

Lucas Gervais
Rémont's Locom
Gervais Inc.

Business Development

Quinn Sweeney
Systems Ltd.

Retail

Day Bookings
Lectroline New Look Inc.

Services/Information

André Gauthier
Parcs et loisirs des
Armoiries du Québec

Transportation/Infrastructure

Geoff Wood
Les Industries CMA Inc.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Agribusiness and Food

Gilbert Lussier
Central Fish Central
Industry Ltd.

Engineering/Construction

Bernard Boag
Newport Wireless
Technologies Inc.

Manufacturing/Wholesale

J. Roger Duffy
Diagnostic Chemicals
Limited

Business Development

John Pease
Gully Press
Farms Ltd.

Small Business/Entrepreneur

John Carbons
Joseph Poirer &
Associates Ltd.

Services/Information

Les Simenon
Atlantic Canada
Opportunities Agency

WILL THE HORROR END?



A terrorist attack tests Israel's commitment to peace

was stationer Dan Holland. Twelve of the victims were women.

Witnesses on Irbah Road, Bnei Brak's main shopping street, first fled into the air. As rescuers rushed to the scene, fragments of the damaged bus lay in front of them. Some were high above shops and cafes. Scattered Orthodox Jews frantically collected severed limbs and bits of flesh from the pavement and put them into plastic bags for proper burial.

Tel Aviv, the capital heart of secular, middle-class Israel, is not used to such atrocities. And as shocked citizens went for the dead, right-wing politicians went on the attack. During a visit to the bomb scene, Likud opposition leader Benjamin Netanyahu assailed the Israeli-PLO peace treaty. "Rabin promised the voters in Tel Aviv that if Tel Aviv," he said, "did not get out of Gaza, and Gaza is here in Tel Aviv!" By making the

Pro-Palestinian demonstrators in Gaza, bombed bus in Tel Aviv (left) or roller-coaster month in the Middle East



cross a partisan issue, the opposition accused the government's stance for no answer. And that played into the hands of Hamas and other Palestinian extremists. "We will continue our battle, suicide operations," Amawi bragged in a video cassette released after his death. "There are many young men who long to die for the sake of Allah."

The Tel Aviv bus bombing was not the latest dip in a roller-coaster month in the Middle East. On Oct. 3, Hamas gunmen shot up a down town Jerusalem restaurant patronized by Jews, killing two Israelis and wounding 34. The same night, Shalhevet Waxman, an Israeli corporate executive while kidnapping in her car on the highway. On the evening of Oct. 14, the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to Rabin, Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Hours later, Waxman was dead, shot by his captors when Israeli commandos stormed the West Bank house where they were holding him. Then, another setback: on Oct. 17, Rabin and Jordan's King Hussein signed a draft peace treaty, the first fully fledged peace accord between Israel and an Arab state since Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat signed the Israeli-Egyptian treaty in 1979. It is expected to be formally signed this week, at a ceremony attended by U.S. President Bill Clinton and other dignitaries, at a border terminal north of the new Red Sea ports of Eilat and Aqaba.

Amir Hershkov called the treaty "a fresh beginning." And Rabin praised it as "a commitment for a new Middle East in which peace, development and co-operation will replace uncertainty, hatred, violence and war." Of course, the peace pact did not garner universal acclaim. Arafat, for one, expressed his indifference to Israeli endorsement of Jordan's special status as custodian of Islamic holy places in Arab East Jerusalem. "The city, entrusted to the PLO leader, is the future capital of Palestine," adding, "Sovereignty in Jerusalem is for the Palestinian people." It has been in his hand for almost a month.

FISC SELFIE by Jonathan

Yitzhak Rabin has seen a lot of death in his 72 years—first as a soldier in the Second World War and Israel's 1948 War of Independence, then as a general in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and, most recently, as prime minister during the bloody Palestinian intifada, its uprising, against Israeli occupation. Still, it was Rabin who put aside concerns of enemy and sorrow to sign a landmark peace treaty with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat 13 months ago. And it was Rabin who last week fulfilled a draft peace treaty with Jordan and, despite strong opposition from outraged right-wing Israelis, announced the immediate resumption of suspended peace talks with the PLO just two days after an Islamic suicide leader from the extremist Hamas movement killed 23 fellow bus passengers and wounded 46 others on a downtown Tel Aviv street. "We are sticking with the peace process, and the peace treaty with Jordan will be signed next week," declared the Israeli leader. "None of the enemies at peace will disrupt it."

As a first step towards combating Hamas terror—and reassuring Israeli public opinion—Rabin's government indirectly asked the border between Israel and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. That prevents some 40,000 Arab day laborers from traveling to their jobs in Israeli building sites, farms and other businesses that the experience of March 1993, suggests that such measures could terrorize as well. At the time, Israel closed its borders after 16 people were killed in a single month—and the killing stopped scarcely 30 days. It is doubtful that Israel will maintain the closure for more than a few weeks. Unemployment is rising as high as 40 per cent in Gaza, where two-thirds of the 800,000 population are impoverished refugees of the 1948 war. Keeping 25,000 Gaza laborers out of Israel will add to that mis-

ery—and plug into the Hamas rejectionist hands. "The people will become frustrated," warned Gaza City Mayor Jawah Shawa. "If they can't find their families, they will question the whole peace process."

At the same time, however, Israel is denouncing that Arafat bring the gesture to heel in Gaza and the West Bank towns of Jericho, which have been under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority since July. Rabin warned the PLO leader that he must choose between "peace with Hamas and peace with Israel." Many Israeli experts contend that Arafat is capable of restraining the Hamas fighters, if not suppressing them completely. "He can disarm and jail Hamas terrorists," argued Joseph Albet, director of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University. His security forces are capable of doing it, but he doesn't let them. He has to understand that if he doesn't do it, it's going to be counterproductive for Israel."

The Israelis admit the task will not be easy, or without risk. After Hamas kidnapped, and later killed, a 19-year-old Israeli soldier earlier this month, Arafat's security services arrested some 400 Islamic combatants in Gaza. In response, hundreds of young Palestinians, victims of the violent uprisings, took to the streets of Gaza clanking for their release. They burned tires, flung firebombs at Palestinian police and shouted slogans against the PLO, which they accused of doing Israel's dirty work. The message was clear: If Arafat, who had previously questioned in Hamas attacks on Israeli soldiers and settlers, continues to crack down, he faces another uprisings—if not a civil war.

Arafat seemed to get the message. By midweek, most of the detainees, who belong to the political rather than the military wing of Hamas, had been released. And the PLO leader insisted in a television interview that he would not bar Hamas candidates from upcoming

Palestinian elections. Declared Arafat: "We are a democracy."

Israeli officials accept Arafat's distinction between the political and military wings of Hamas, an Arabic acronym for the Islamic Resistance Movement. But, in fact, they share the same goal. An offshoot of the Egyptian-based Muslim Brotherhood, Hamas was founded in 1979 by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, a charismatic preacher who has been a steady plague since a childhood accident. At first, the movement concentrated its efforts on winning hoped Muslims back to the faith. It formed a mid-stay yug unit after the uprisings broke out in December 1987. Sheikh Yassin, now 59, was arrested 16 months later, and has been in prison ever since. The release of the 500-squid later at 10 tops Hamas demands whenever its gunmen take Israeli hostages. Since the Israeli PLO peace accord of Sept. 13, 1993, Hamas has been the main source of attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians.

The group's 1988 charter declares "The Islamic Resistance Movement believes that the land of Palestine is an Islamic endowment concerned for future Muslim generations until judgment day. It, or any part of it, should not be squandered. It, or any part of it, should not be given up." The charter continues: "The day the enemies sweep part of Muslim land, holy war becomes the individual duty of every Muslim. In face of the Jewish usurpation of Palestine, it is compulsory that the honor of holy war be raised."

It was that doctrine that inspired 23-year-old Salah Abdel-Rahman Hussen Amawi, from the West Bank town of Qalqilya, to board a No. 3 bus in Tel Aviv just before 9 a.m. on Oct. 19 such it is. At high elevations crowded in a brickwork—and blew himself into martyrdom. Among the 21 innocent passengers he took with him, 85-year-old Moshe Gordiner, a Tel Aviv postman, and Shari Yaroni, 23, who



Job Bush at Florida rally: muddling

Tell-tale: Florida's capital, the prevailing outlook was that Jeb Bush, the ex-president's son, stood on the hard right verge of pushing Democrat Lawton Chiles out of the governorship of the fourth most populous state. In Florida poll results published last week, George Bush, Jr., his father's successor, and Jeb's brother, narrowly led Democrat incumbent Ann Richards in a race for the governor's chair in the third biggest state.

In New York, the No. 2 state in population, Gov. Mario Cuomo lagged slightly behind Republican challenger George Pataki. And in California, the biggest state, conservative Republican Gov. Pete Wilson pushed a conservative behind surge against that campaign's early leader, liberal and personable state treasurer Kathleen Brown. She is striving to become the first in her family to hold the post, following her father, Pat Brown, and her brother, Jerry. But in a California campaign for the U.S. Senate that has already broken records for spending, a poll showed Democrat Senator Dianne Feinstein edging ahead of Republican challenger Mel Chandler Smith.

It is in the Senate that the Republicans stand the best chance of capturing majority control. The party needs a net gain of seven seats to overturn the present 50-44 Democratic majority in the upper chamber. There are 35 Senate seats at stake on election day, 22 of them now held by Democrats. In six of these 22, the Democratic incumbents are not seeking re-election—and Republican candidates jumped in to early leads in all six contests, according to polling in the first half of October. By contrast, Democrats trailed in early pollsters' contests for three Republican-held seats that incumbent members are not contesting.

Other Democratic Senate seats appeared to be in jeopardy when a landslide local campaign opened the GOP's momentum on Oct. 4. Among them was the seat for Massachusetts held by Edward Kennedy. But he received a push from poll results last week that placed him 10 points ahead of Republican challenger Mitt Romney (page 28). In Pennsylvania, the fifth-biggest state, neither polling indicated a dead heat between Republican Congressman Rick Santorum and Senator Harris Wofford, the Democrat who was his first in a terra-filling special election in 1991 on a campaign calling for a Canadian-style national public medicine program. Wofford's winning-getting money against Bill Clinton in earlier health care reform the entrepreneur of his presidential campaign a year later. The President's truncated version of Wofford's proposal finally landed in Congress last month.

Many of the campaigns have become nasty. Few have been rougher than the Jewish and dirty Senate struggle in Virginia between two former U.S. senators, liberal

WORLD

A conservative tide

Republicans aim to control Congress

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MOLINS

Overstately, Pensacola is a tropical location of the Old South, a seaport city of deep-green lawns, blue harbors, white beaches and pastel buildings cooled by abundant shade trees. The coarseness of about 60,000 in the western prairie of Florida's panhandle on the Gulf of Mexico. It sits within the control zone where even Pensacola's ducks are here behind those in the rest of the state.

The lifestyle means equally unpleasant. People take time to extend kindnesses to strangers. Lagrange citizens testify to the

some stronger than ever in many constituencies. And last week, the Republican Party was ready to reap the benefits. The Democrats' elected Republicans strategized William Kristol, are preparing for the landslide losses they seem resigned to incur.

In Pensacola, both neutral and partisan analysts agreed that First District voters will break with their long-standing Democratic tradition as Democrats, about seven liberal Democrats, and one Republican to the House of Representatives.

And although Kristol's prediction of a national Republican sweep was far from certain, more than two weeks before election day, news for bigger electoral gains than Kristol's reflected the panhandle trend. In



Abortion clinic shooting: cooler rhetoric



WE CALL THIS CATTLE CORN. IN BOLIVIA, THEY CALL IT DINNER.

We helped villagers in Karga start a market garden. Now they're able to grow enough food for the children and sell the rest to earn money for the families of the community.

You can't imagine your own child eating this for dinner.

Until PLAN stepped in, many children did.

With your help we implemented irrigation programs so farmers in Bolivia could grow more diverse crops. Like spinach and beans. They learned to plant windbreaks of bamboo to prevent the precious soil from being blown away.

New Bornberg we taught small communities about nutrition so that children were no longer malnourished. Last year alone, over 2,500 children received nutritional supplements. PLAN has been helping for almost 60 years now, at PLAN.

Parent Plan. As our goals grow and evolved so did our name. As ever, we have no religious or political affiliations. And we're non-profit, 86 cents of every sponsorship dollar goes to help children. Remember, the children of this world are our future. And the future starts tonight. At dinner time.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I want to sponsor a child.	<input type="checkbox"/> Where the need is greatest.
Name _____ Age _____ Gender _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> I am interested but want further details.	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> French
I cannot be a sponsor but would like to contribute \$ _____	
Name _____	
City _____	Post Code _____
Tel (01) _____	Tel (01) _____
Payment Enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Annually
My card _____	Expiry Date _____
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lean Democrat Charles Robb and Republican Oliver (Ollie) North, the Reagan-era operative in the Iran Contra scandal. North, who has exaggerated the issue of his own service in the Vietnam War, dominated Robb, a veteran of Vietnam combat, as "an Eighth and I Matter"—a reference to the Washington state intervention where marines on ceremonial duty are based. When Robb responded by cutting North a cheque for his Republican role in the attack on Robb's past public admission of aerial incursions while he was serving as Virginia's governor in Richmond. Said North, who has allied himself with the religious right and seldom skips a chance to thank the Lord for his Christian faith: "Every day Chuck Robb lived in Richmond,

not an advocate bullet before joining his lie floor in Texas on election day.

Another endangered Democrat, House Speaker Tom Foley, has protested against corporate advertising sponsored by outside interests that support his Republican challenger, George Netherland. The National Rifle Association (NRA) has targeted Foley, a 30-year veteran of the House, for supporting gun-control legislation. The NRA claims some of the credit for electing liberal Democratic Mike Spence, an active advocate of gun controls, as a primary reason for election last month. If Spence's loss is a harbinger, along with Foley's risk of becoming the first Speaker defeated since 1860, the conservative onslaught could turn the House over to a Republican majority for the



George Bush Jr. and father in Dallas: voters are in an anti-incumbent mood

he lived a lie." North recently lost these charges in a series of TV commercials, but will have a claim when his vote found them disastrous. He appears to retain a narrow lead over Robb.

But in Florida last week, a Chiles attack on Bush backfired. During a hearing debate, Chiles suddenly turned on Bush, a Miami real estate developer, and accused him of cheating the public purse by inflating his capital investments on some of his several companies, and by leaving the taxpayer to repay the bulk of a mortgage from a savings and loan company that failed. Bush heatedly denied the charges, accused Chiles of misadvising and demanded of the governor: "Do you feel a sense of shame for doing these things?" The next day, as the Chiles campaign ran TV commercials repeating his accusations, Florida newspapers reported that most of the charges were mistakes or misdirected. Bush captured away deflating as less for our company in an error of omission, and said he would goad good to the tune of about \$1.75B. Chiles soon claimed that Bush asked to vote in the 1992 elections—snuff or blunder when a charged that Bush beat

first time in 60 years. That would open the Speaker's chair to a snafu from Georgia's Newt Gingrich, now the Republican whip and a frequent fair rights supporter who delights in demolishing Democratic legislation and the personal reputation of opponents.

It was Gingrich who suggested a "Contract with America" renaissance and social programs last month. The Gingrich platform, unveiled at its society of Republican congressional candidates on the steps of the Capitol, was designed to provide cohesion in Republican campaigns. Often, opposition candidates are left to fall on individuals in election held in the middle of a presidential term when they are electively leaderless. The Democrats left to defend a lackluster two-year record, and with Clinton's personal popularity in a mediocre slide in many regions, would on the Gingrich platform as a target for ridicule. Chiles denigrated the development as a grotesquerie as "a game of yearning" and a Democratic campaign of TV commercialism in target states threatened the Gingrich plan as a reversion to Ronald Reagan's failed "trickle-down economics." Said Clinton: "My concern with America is for our future, and for the future

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of our children. I don't want us to go back. We can't give it to any promises."

A Republican victory would enhance Gingrich's chances for the Speaker's chair. To wrest total control of Congress, the Republicans need a thunderous landslide—a victory of 40 House seats to overturn the Democratic majority (226 to 178) in the 105th House, with independent Vermont leftist Bernard Sanders seeking reelection. But they might effectively control House business with as few as 25 more seats. With that, they would seek support from 20 or more right-wing Democrats—people like the socialist Earl Pataki, the momentary Democrat,

now retiring at 68, who represented Florida's First District for the past 16 years, not long routinely against anything that smacked of liberalism.

The Hutto district's likely shift to a Republican representative in Congress will fit more comfortably with majority attitudes in the pastiche—known in some as "the red-neck town"—and increasingly in other regions where the religious right is ascendant. Hutto's would-be successor, Joe Scarborough, a lawyer who leads "Sonlight school teachers" among his cordoned-off district, a flawed woman candidate for the Republican nomination by portraying her as

a threat because she stands for choice in the abortion question.

For supporters of Clinton's efforts to give his "New Democrats" in the political right—proposing tougher standards for social programs, reducing the death penalty, deflating Hutto and Cuban immigrants—the message from voters tending to the increasingly conservative Republican Party and its religious right wing seems to be "not far enough."

New Democrat or not, the Clinton race is underway in Pensacola, as it is in many districts where Democrats' candidates are distancing themselves from their leader. In a Pensacola race for the Florida House of Representatives, the Democrat candidate placed race-billboards around town that attack his Republican opponent for promoting Democrat Clinton in 1992. The billboard pictures Republican Jerry Mayberry (a tape recording into Bill Clinton: "If you love Bill Clinton, you'll love Jerry Mayberry") Mayberry denies his opponent's further claim that he managed Clinton's local campaign. But he concedes that he made the "mistake" of not ousting Clinton.

In the reckoning of many analysts, President Clinton's flight to the Republicans may be a widespread pattern among disgruntled voters. Anxious about their economic future, worried about crime, fed up with taxes, angry about immigration and frustrated by the notion of "family values," many are eager to punish politicians in power or not to vote at all. Such a mood bodes most ill for Democrats, who not only exercise minorities in Congress, but hold most state governorships and control most state legislatures.

The Democrats also lead the Republicans there to vote in voters' primaries as party supporters. Historically, the party that holds the White House almost always loses seats in midterm elections. And, with their leading message to registered voters, the Democrats typically seek a good turnout at elections to limit their losses. But, also historically, the vote for congressional candidates in midterm years is sharply lower than the roughly 45 per cent to 50 per cent of eligible voters who cast ballots for Congress in presidential election years. In the past two midterms, in 1988 and 1990, only one in three eligible voters took part.

But Clinton and his Democrats are not alone in facing a troubled future. The Republican Party is paying a price for its shift to the right, which, as power is hoisted to generate federal problems. Already, some party leaders have quietly urged candidates to cool the anti-abortion rhetoric. And presidential hopeful Jack Keating and William Bennett publicly disavowed a California ballot proposition to deny illegal immigrants social and health services, and public education of their children—a proposal supported by Republican state Gov. Wilson, sometimes himself seen as presidential fodder. Whichever way the election goes, Washington seems to face a long spell of political turmoil.

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The Practical Traveler

The United States

is an easy country in which to travel, with an outstanding system of communications and transportation. Americans have a reputation for friendliness and hospitality; you'll find people willing to provide information or directions wherever you go, and it won't be more than a few days before you feel right at home here.

However, you must bear in mind that the United States is a union of 50 individual states, each with its own way of life, its own laws and its own physical character, all in a single country that is the fourth largest in the world. Distances between major destinations may be overwhelming, measured not by hundreds, but by thousands of kilometers.

The secret of a rewarding vacation in the United States is to make a careful selection of what you want to see and do and where you want to go. Would you prefer to spend a week enjoying the cultural attractions in New York, or riding horseback on a Texas dude ranch? Is visiting the national parks of the West a top priority, or do you want to cruise along the Mississippi River or explore the historic plantation homes of the South?

The United States is so large and so diverse, it's impossible to see it all in one trip. One rewarding way to tour America is to choose a theme that suits your personal interests, then consult your travel agent for a specific itinerary.



The secret of a rewarding vacation in the United States is to make a careful selection of what you want to see and do and where you want to go.

The Golden West

California

Whatever your taste in vacation travel, it's likely you'll be able to find something to satisfy it in or around Los Angeles. Art and culture, sunshine and beaches, forest and mountain retreats and an entertainment world second to none — Los Angeles has it all of these.

The cosmopolitan metropolis of Los Angeles began life in 1781 as El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Reina de Our Lady the Queen of the Angels, a collection of adobe buildings near the present heart of the downtown city. Today, the Pueblo is a 37-acre state historic park that includes some of the city's oldest buildings. Capture the

feeling of the city's Spanish heritage by strolling along Olvera Street, with its shops and stalls crammed with Mexican goods, watch craftsmen producing wrought-iron work and blown glass, and sample Mexican cuisine. Nearby Chinatown features a cluster of restaurants and shops selling Oriental merchandise from Hong Kong, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. A few blocks away, Little Tokyo is the center of the Japanese-American district.

The Music Center, in downtown Los Angeles, is the city's cultural heart. Here you can attend performances of the Civic Light Opera, Joffrey Ballet, Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and the Center Theater Group. Theater arts are

also located in Universal City, Hollywood, Santa Monica and other areas.

The big, sprawling Los Angeles Zoo is located in Griffith Park, along with an observatory, planetarium and a western heritage museum. Nearby Universal Studios features tours of its famous props and stage sets, plus live shows and movie stunt exhibitions.

To the west, you'll find sandy beaches boasting Malibu, Pacific Palisades, Santa Monica, Venice and other coastal communities. At Long Beach, tour the former trans-Atlantic liner Queen Mary and view the Space Shuttle, a huge wooden flying boat. The

Delicate Bay Bridge, California's Golden Gate.





Neon lights line the night along the Las Vegas Strip

But there's another Nevada just beyond the neon lights, in small desert towns where ancient windows stare from old adobe and hot winds blow tumbleweed along dusty streets of old ghost towns and mining camps. And, a few miles to the east of Las Vegas, huge Lake Mead National Recreation Area features water recreation of every sort.

Though only a third the size of Las Vegas, Reno has deluxe casinos offering the same quality of entertainment, dining and gaming action as its larger sister. Lake Tahoe, less than an hour's drive southwest, features good skiing in winter as well as leisurely activities in hot resorts in the summertime.

Canyon and Lassen Volcanic parks are within a day's drive of San Francisco. Lake Tahoe, straddling the California-Nevada border, is one of the West's great mountain playgrounds. The largest alpine lake in North America, Tahoe features resorts, recreation facilities, and, on the Nevada side, casinos.

Nevada

Nevada is both exciting and tranquil. International travelers know Las Vegas and Reno for their glittering casinos, big-name entertainment and 24-hour excitement.

There is no other city like Las Vegas in the world, its lights are so bright at night that the American atmosphere could see them from space. In addition to casino gaming, Las Vegas offers great entertainment, with famous-name performers and multi-million dollar shows performing every night of the year.



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San Diego holds the best that Southern California has to offer — the ocean and mariner environment, historical interest, a mild, sunny climate, and proximity to Tijuana, on the Mexican border.

There is a charm that is uniquely San Francisco, composed of equal portions of eye-catching scenery, exciting entertainment and good dining, a mild climate and a cosmopolitan blend of cultures, along with storied history and tradition and an air of joie de vivre. The city ranks high on any list of popular destinations.

A great introduction to the city and its hills is a cable car ride. Chinatown is the

largest Chinese community in the United States, with scores of import and auto shops, restaurants and grocery stores. Fisherman's Wharf features seafood stands and restaurants against a backdrop of a working fishing fleet. A great San Francisco experience is a walk across the Golden Gate Bridge, arching high above the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

About an hour's drive north of San Francisco is California's wine country, the Napa and Sonoma valleys. You can tour the wineries and sample their award-winning vintages. Further north, Redwood National Park preserves the tallest trees in the world—they are among the world's oldest living things, growing in great cool, shady groves. Four national parks in the Sierra Nevada mountains feature some of the best scenery and natural attractions in the West. Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings

Great Southwest and Rocky Mountains

This is a region of natural wonders. In these four states, spectacular scenery, lofty snowcapped mountains, and rock gorges, raging rivers, lush deserts and dramatic desert spread over the Southwest and across the Rocky Mountains. Dozens of national and state parks embellish this wonderful Colorado, Utah and New Mexico all feature outstanding skiing. Awe-inspiring boats, lush rivers and ranches. Under sunny skies, visitors play golf and horseback and just relax. Traces of the Old West are everywhere — in ghost towns, old forts and mountain mining settlements. Here you will also find ancient cliff dwellings, adobe pueblos and many other attractions representing the skills, customs and culture of the American Indian.

Arizona

No grand vista in the world can outrank the view you get gazing over the rim of Arizona's Grand Canyon. Nature enhances its permanent displays with magnificent sunrises and sunsets most days of the year.

Azusa is a cornucopia of Indian crafts and folklore. Pause to view the prehistoric ruins at Carnoust de Chelly.

Walnut Canyon and Montezuma Castle: The Navajos, Hopis, Apaches, Papagos and other tribes retain their customs in villages and pueblos, little changed from the time when the first Spanish explorers discovered their societies.

metropolitan area in the country. Adjacent to Scottsdale, at the foot of Camelback Mountain, is the fashion center of the Southwest and is also known for its fine art galleries, golf courses and coffee shops. Wickenburg, Arizona's dude ranch center,

birth in the 1780s. Tubac Presidio, a fortified town built by the Spanish in the 1780s and Tumacacori National Monument, which preserves the ruins of an 18th-century mission, lie along the road to the Mexican border town of Nogales.

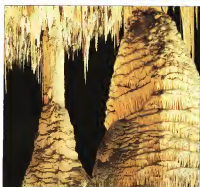
In the north, Grand Canyon National Park and the green Kaibab Forest are flanked by Indian villages. Here the landscape merges from the prehistoric remains of a river more than 100 million years old. In the state of New Mexico, the National Park to the Colorado River ends at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. You can ride the rapids in either rubber rafts or wooden docks. Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon feature landscapes of red rock that look like they are paintings of some artist's imagination. Many artists do live in lovely little Sedona and sell their wares to both residents and visitors.

In the southeastern corner of the state, Tombstone, Bisbee and Fort Huachuca preserve the Old West of gunfighters, hard-rock miners and the U.S. Army Cavalry. Here you can see the OK Corral, where legendary Westerners Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday and the Clanton brothers shot it out in a famous midnight



By contrast, the resorts around Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tucson feature the latest designs in comfort and amenities. Flash spas, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools and bike trails dot the landscape. Phoenix, Arizona's capital city, is the eleventh-largest

is a favorite destination for those who want to see the desert on horseback. Tucson features several golf resorts and guest ranches. Nearby there are several outstanding Spanish colonial structures, including the white mission church, San Xavier del Bac.



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✦ **NEW MEXICO** ✦

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Appendix 1: Health status

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Below: Laying out of Arizona's beauty patterns. (Clockwise from top left)

Right: Traditional Indian jewelry. (Clockwise from top left)

1840 Cochise Stronghold preserves the natural fortress of the Chiricahua Apache Indian chief, Cochise, and his defiant band.

New Mexico

The state's nickname is "Land of Enchantment." Not only are there landscapes of broken mesas, wide deserts, forested mountains, craggy peaks and clear blue skies but there's a cultural enchantment as well. New Mexico's American Indian, Spanish-American and Anglo-American cultures give the state a rich heritage and contribute to its wide, uniquely New Mexican character.

There is an atmosphere of antiquity about New Mexico. The Pueblo Indians had a flourishing civilization along the banks of the Rio Grande when Francisco Vazquez de

Coronado and his Spaniards arrived in 1540, searching for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Some of these pueblos exist today, little changed over the centuries. Some give evidence of an advanced civilization that predated even the Pueblos.

Albuquerque, New Mexico's largest city, is situated near the center of the state astride the Rio Grande and nestled in the shadow of the towering Sandia Mountains. Old town is the historic and sentimental heart of the city, surrounding the old Spanish Plaza with its districts of adobe buildings. The Indian Cultural Center is a major attraction, operated by 39 Indian pueblo organizations as a museum, art gallery, performing arts center and sales outlet for Indian art and crafts. Just beyond the city, Santa Fe Area Trail Riders presents a 4.3 kilometer trail to a restaurant at

the 3,250-meter level for magnificent views of the surrounding countryside. There's skiing here in the winter.

If the Southwest can be said to have a cultural heart, it lives in 380-year-old Santa Fe. A city of 56,000, it supports an opera, a chamber orchestra and a repertory theatre. It ranks as one of America's major creative art centers. Situated at 2,134 meters above sea level in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, much of Santa Fe looks as it did in the 19th century, with low adobe buildings, Spanish and Indian designs, and narrow, winding streets surrounding an old plaza. The Palace of Governors, built in 1610, is the oldest public building in the

United States. American Indians still spread their blankets and display their jewelry, weaving and pottery in the shade of the Palace portals. Other historic buildings include St. Francis Cathedral and San Miguel Mission, the oldest church (1610) still in use in the United States.

Nineteen Indian pueblos, stretching from south of Albuquerque northeast to Taos, welcome visitors. Many have museums and cultural centers where you can purchase handmade jewelry, pottery, weaving and distinctive craft items. You can sometimes watch tribal dances and religious ceremonies at the pueblos and sample Indian cuisine such as fry bread.



In southeast New Mexico, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, preserves one of the largest and most spectacular limestone cave complexes in the world. A fantastic underground network of passages, pillars, columns, sculptures and delicate limestone designs, the park boasts one underground room that is 549 meters long and 78 meters high.

Colorado

Beautiful scenery, some of the country's best year-round resorts and hundreds of colorful reminders of a rough-and-tumble frontier past characterize the state of Colorado.

Denver, the largest city in the Intermountain West, is the primary gateway to a Colorado vacation. It is a sophisticated metropolis, still paying tribute to the

wild and woolly West. Known as the "Mile-High City," Denver actually reaches 1,609 meters above sea level, the equivalent of a mile, at the thirteenth step of the gold-domed State Capitol. The Denver Art Museum is an architectural treasure fashioned from more than a million faceted glass tiles and noted for its outstanding American Indian collections. Larimer Square is a restored section of Denver's oldest street, lit by gas lamps and containing shops, restaurants, boutiques and galleries, all designed in a Victorian theme.

Rocky Mountain National Park, just over an hour's drive from Denver, straddles the Continental Divide and encompasses 107 peaks more than 3,350 meters high. Resort facilities, a

There are some old areas within an hour's drive of Salt Lake City. (Clockwise from top left)

some highway apron lakes and meadows, hiking trails and wildlife make this a great destination.

Known primarily for their world-class skiing, Colorado's mountain resorts also offer a complete range of summer season activities. Aspen and Vail are the largest and best known. In summer, Aspen becomes a cultural center, with a world-class music festival, a dance festival and many other arts events. In winter, skiers can choose from four areas. Aspen Highlands, Aspen Mountain, Buttermilk and Snowmass.

Utah

Featuring five national parks, two national recreation areas, six national monuments and seven national forests, Utah is a state devoted to the enjoyment of the environment. These preserves feature forests, rivers, lakes, canyons and other natural wonders. The national parks — Bryce Canyon, Zion, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef and Arches — are known for their spectacular red and orange rock sculptures and canyons.

Skiing in Utah is superlative. Along with Colorado, its 15 mountain resorts feature superb skiing conditions and facilities, with powder snow and ski runs that seem to go on forever. Nine of these resorts are located within an hour's drive of Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City is the state's capital and largest city, watching from the desert and salt flats of Great Salt Lake to the clergies of the

Wasatch Range, which rises abruptly behind the city. In this sparkling, sun-washed metropolis, visitor attractions focus on its role as headquarters for the Mormon church and the history of the Mormon pioneers who settled here. Highlight of a visit is a performance by the world-renowned Mormon Tabernacle Choir in the acoustically perfect Tabernacle, located in the center of the city.

Other Utah attractions include Dinosaur National Monument, where large deposits of fossilized dinosaur bones are located, including several nearly complete skeletons near Flaming Gorge in the northeastern corner of the state, the beautiful Cache and Rich valleys, noted for ditches and cheese making, and Golden Spike National Historic Site, where the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

For More Information

Arizona Office of Tourism
1500 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
1-800-847-8237

New Mexico Tourism and Travel Division
P.O. Box 36600
Santa Fe, NM 87506
1-800-545-3240

Colorado Tourism Board
1425 Broadway, Suite 1700
Denver, CO 80202
303-555-5410

Utah Travel Council
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Southeast Sun Country

The Southeastern corner of the United States and the Caribbean Islands boast a wealth of resorts, natural features and man-made attractions that make them leading holiday destinations. From the sand-drenched tropical island beaches of the Caribbean and the resorts of Florida and the Georgia and Carolina coasts to the cool freshness of the Great Smoky and Blue Ridge mountains and the charming cities of the pre-Civil War South, this section of the country offers a wide variety of diversions.

Florida

Theme parks and family entertainment complexes, tropical beaches washed by warm Gulf Stream waters and a sunny climate have made Florida the recreation capital of mainland United States.

The leading destination for family fun is central Florida Walt Disney World, Epcot Center, Sea World, Universal Studios, Cypress Gardens and a dozen other satellite theme parks make the Orlando area one of non-stop activity. The world-famous Walt Disney World Vacation Kingdom is the biggest and best known. The huge 11,900-hectare complex creates a world of fantasy that appeals to

adults as well as children and features rides, shows, parades, amusement areas and 18-hole cartoon character

While you're in central Florida, take the time to journey east from Orlando to the Kennedy Space Center, launch site for the U.S. manned space flights. You'll find a visitor center, bus tours of the Center and the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame.

Miami and Miami Beach are primary vacation magnets in southern Florida. Sometimes called the capital of the Caribbean, Miami combines the color, excitement, music, cuisine, pastimes and culture of the Latin American nations to the south with the atmosphere of an American resort. Glittering Miami Beach, located on an island, is lined with elegant resort hotels, a two-kilometer beach front promenade, fine restaurants and first-class entertainment facilities. Deep-sea fishing charters take you out for snapper, tilapia and tarpon.

Biscayne National Park, most of it underwater, is a prime destination for scuba divers who come to explore its coral reefs. Everglades National Park encompasses a vast marsh and swamp wilderness rich in wildlife, including hundreds of

species of birds, alligators, turtles, deer and sea aquatic mammals, the manatee. Stretching southwestward into the Caribbean from the tip of Florida, the Keys are a string of islands, fringed with pristine beaches and dotted with small resorts, ideal for a secluded tropical vacation getaway.

On Florida's west coast, Tampa and St. Petersburg flank Tampa Bay. This region is noted for its snow-white beaches, deep-sea fishing and excellent museums, including a circus museum and several art museums, one that displays the personal donations of Salvador Dali.

In the northeast, St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, displays the legacy of 16th-century Spanish occupation, with its cobblestone streets and architecture in the Spanish Quarter. You can tour the old city in a horse-drawn carriage and visit the old Spanish fortress at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.

Georgia

Georgia combines old traditions and new technology as reflected in gleaming office towers contrasted with stately antebellum mansions

Atlanta, Georgia's capital and largest city, is an exciting city that superimposes a vibrant modern culture of elegant hotels, restaurants, theaters and shops on the historic elements of a city that was an important center of trade and transportation before the Civil War. Stroll down Peachtree Street, linger in the city's art museums and visit the house where Margaret Mitchell wrote *Gone With the Wind*. See the birthplace, church and grave of the United States' most famous civil rights leader at Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site.

On the outskirts of Atlanta, Stone Mountain Park surrounds a massive granite dome with three huge figures of Confederate president Jefferson Davis, General Stonewall Jackson and General Robert E. Lee, all on horseback, carved into its face. Six Flags over Georgia, near Atlanta, is one of the South's leading theme parks. Flower gardens come from all over the world to

visit Callaway Gardens. Savannah, on Georgia's Atlantic Coast, is one of the best preserved cities of the Old South, a lovely, genteel city of gracious old homes, public squares and traditional Southern restaurants. The Sea Islands, just off the coast, are studded with elegant resorts, golf courses and splendid beaches.

One of the best places to sample the Old South is along Georgia's Antebellum Trail, which leads south from the city of Athens to Macon. Along the way, it passes some of the finest pre-Civil War homes, plantations, small towns and landmarks in the South.

North Carolina

North Carolina offers the traveler a pleasant combination of seashore, pastoral and mountain scenery, and the flavor of earlier centuries.

Long sandy beaches, whose tallest structures are lighthouses, characterize the

Above left: Sand and palm trees are icons for sun-soaked Florida's beaches.
George Rabin/Corbis and Jeff Tate/Corbis

Above right: Old mills along Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina's Smoky Mountains.
Reynolds Wilson

Outer Banks. This is a place to get in touch with nature, to savor the play of wind and wave and the cry of the gulls. Cape Hatteras National Seashore preserves 115 kilometers of lovely, windswept beach in its natural condition. The Outer Banks has an important place in history: Here, at Kitty Hawk, the world's first airplane flew, and at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, the first British colony in the New World was established.

Travel through the Piedmont to enjoy North Carolina's cities — Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Charlotte. Stroll the quiet campuses of great universities; sample history, art and science in museums; play golf on top-rated courses; indulge





St. Croix invites these visitors with her hospitality. (P. 10)

1493. Fresh, white-sand beaches, washed by the warm waters of the Caribbean and the Atlantic, are shaded by waving coconut palms. Modern resort hotels provide the facilities for golf, tennis and water sports. At night, you can enjoy the luxury of fine restaurants, casinos and nightclubs.

You can walk in the footsteps of Columbus and the famous Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon. View traditional colonial-era houses, ornate cathedrals and authentic examples of 16th- and 17th-century Spanish Colonial architecture. Browse the shops of San Juan, the capital city, where you'll discover souvenirs and gifts typical of this island, including wood carvings, handmade guitars and lace, rum and hand-woven cigars.

U.S. Virgin Islands

St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas, the principal United States Virgin Islands are three of the loveliest in the Caribbean. Surrounded by clear, warm waters ideal for snorkeling and diving fringed with white-sand beaches the consistency of sugar and carpeted with lush green foliage, they lure vacationers who come to bask in the sun and bask in these tropical waters.

Christopher Columbus discovered these islands, but they have a strong legacy from the years they were under the Danish flag. You'll marvel on the ruins of Danish towns such as Christiansburg and Frederiksted, the finest architecture (especially on St. Croix) and the practice of

driving on the left-hand side of the road, and for the rest of the United States. Virgin Islands National Park, a preserve of tropical forest and underwater coral reefs, is the principal feature of St. John. At Trunk Bay, there's an underwater trail for snorkelers and divers, with weighted plaques pointing out the various submerged formations and plant life. Scuba divers will find some of the best coral reefs in the islands about 3 kilometers out from the national park. St. Thomas is the most cosmopolitan island, with the biggest shopping district located in the port town of Charlotte Amalie, the islands' capital city and the most popular cruise port in the Caribbean.

For more information

U.S. Virgin Islands
Division of Tourism
134 W. Van Hook Street
Tulsa, OK 74106
(918) 441-4442

The Georgia Department of
Industry, Trade and Tourism
P.O. Box 1775
Atlanta, GA 30301
1 800 441-4442

North Carolina Travel and
Tourism Department
400 N. Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27603
1 800 527-5275

South Carolina Division of
Tourism
1305 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201
1 800 344-3434

Puerto Rico Travel Company
P.O. Box 4415
Old San Juan Station
San Juan, PR 00901
1 800-325-0313

U.S. Virgin Islands Division of
Tourism
P.O. Box 9480
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
U.S. Virgin Islands 00801
(809) 774-4744

What's New at Walt Disney World

Walt Disney World is a magical place-one that brings out the kid in everyone. And now, you can really go for the magic when you experience all of Disney's newest attractions, shows, parades and resorts. At the Magic Kingdom, you can venture into an African jungle of fantasy with "Legend of the Lion King," based on the newest Disney animated motion picture musical, "The Lion King." Giant-sized sets, larger-than-life figures and special visual effects bring the compelling story to life in the Fantasyland Theatre. The show's characters come



innovations on display. Disney's Resorts bring more than 100,000 guests with the full completion of the 1,920-room All-Star Sports Resorts. Sports fans young and old alike will enjoy the brightly colored, larger-than-life mannequin megaphones, giant-size football helmets and baseball bats the size of a bus at Disney's first economy-priced resort. Music, landscaping and lighting create sports scenes with palm trees arranged to look like a basketball team at tip-off, or an interior courtyard that resembles an exaggerated football field. All-Star Music Resort



alive through a new form of hand-manipulated animation performed by live actors below stage level. The legend is narrated by Rafiki, the wise shaman baboon who is high priest to the court of Mufasa, the Lion King, which features music from the film created by rock-and-roll legend Elton John and Academy Award-winning lyricist Tim Rice. Mickey Mouse, a brand new parade starring Mickey Mouse himself, winds its way down Main Street USA daily. Mouse runs around in this zany parade of floats, balloons and performers that tell the story of Mickey Mouse.

At Disney-MGM Studios, the story begins with "...The Twilight Zone Tower of Terror™." Witness an on-

screen, 199-foot-tall building. Relive the fateful journey of five elevator passengers who mysteriously disappeared on the stormy night of October 31, 1939 as you ascend a shadowy lift shaft just ghostly corridors in the Hollywood Tower Hotel. When lightning strikes, your life-vehicle plummets 13 floors in a breathtaking thrill of a lifetime!

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opens in November 1994 with 3-themed hotels featuring towering music icons. Capturing the spirit of America's Northwest heritage and of the great U.S. National Parks lodges, Wilderness Lodge Resort brings Disney a rustic romance. The Lodge spans six stories and features a majestic stone fireplace re-creating the colorful rock strata of the Grand Canyon. Two authentic 55-foot hand-carved totem poles inspired by Northwest Indians and four massive chandeliers with touch-tone scones of Indians and buffalo, topped with glowing totemes, adorn the lobby.

For more information on a Walt Disney World Vacation, call (407) 825-7702

Walt Disney World



Getting Around

Driving Yourself

One of the best ways to discover the United States and meet Americans is to explore the country by car or recreational vehicle. You'll find an extensive and up-to-date system of highways here. Each of

the 50 states makes its own traffic rules, but generally, the maximum speed limit is 55 or 65 miles per hour with signs indicating higher or lower speeds. The U.S. recognizes valid driver's licenses issued in most other countries.

Ry-drive vacations are increasingly popular in the U.S. Typically, you can purchase one through an airline or travel agent. Arrangements can be made to include your air transportation, plus a rental car at your destination(s) for a package price. Rental car agencies usually offer a variety of late model cars available at airports or at downtown locations. The cost varies according to the time you rent the car and whether or not you return it to the same location.

Some rental agencies offer completely equipped recreational vehicles (RVs) for rent — motor homes, travel trailers and pickup campers. Bedding, cooking utensils, everything but food is often included. Thousands of state and national parks, forest service and private campgrounds are located all over the country, especially in the West. Many furnish water, electricity and sewer hookups for RVs.

Planes, Trains & Buses

Thousands of flights a day connect all of the major cities and most of the minor ones in the United States. Fares vary greatly and change according to the season, length of stay or day of the week. Generally, it's less expensive to purchase round-trip or connecting fares rather than one-way segments. Your travel agent can recommend the shortest and most economical routing. Smoking is not permitted on any domestic airplane.

Airtrak is the nation's rail passenger carrier. There is frequent high-speed rail service connecting the Northeast Corridor cities between Washington, D.C. and Boston, less frequent service elsewhere. Across the country, long-distance trains provide a pleasant way to enjoy mountain and countryside or desert scenery. All long-distance trains carry sleeping accommodations.

One of the least expensive ways to travel around the U.S. is by intercity motorcoach. Greyhound connects major metropolitan destinations, other carriers serve small towns and rural destinations.

American Public Holidays

Below, you often meet business and government offices are usually closed on these major public holidays, observed in all 50 states.

New Year's Day, January 1

President's Day, third Monday in February

Memorial Day, last Monday in May

Independence Day, July 4

Labor Day, first Monday in September

Veterans Day, November 11

Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November

Christmas Day, December 25

Weights and Measures

Lengths

1 yard = 0.914 metres

1 foot = 30.48 centimetres

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

1 mile = 1.6 kilometres

Weights

1 pound = 0.37 kilograms

Liquids

1 gallon = 3.785 litres

Area

1 acre = 0.405 hectare

1 meter = 39.37 inches

1 decimeter = 3.9 inches

1 centimeter = 0.39 inch

1 kilometer = 0.62 mile

1 ounce = 31.1 grams

1 quart = 0.946 litre

1 hectare = 2.47 acres

Sample Average Seasonal Temperatures

Temperatures provided are Celsius. The following formula will allow you to figure Fahrenheit using this chart: $C \times 1.8 + 32 = F$

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Anchorage	-6.4	-1.1	13.8	6.8
Atlanta	8.7	14.4	26.6	20
Boston	-1.1	8.7	23.6	15.6
Chicago	-2.8	12	24	18
Denver	0	8	14.4	16.4
Honolulu	21.8	22	26	25.6
Los Angeles	12	18	26.6	18
Miami	20	24	28	26
New Orleans	14.4	18	26	18.4
New York	8.6	13	24	17
Phoenix	12.2	18.3	32.6	28
St. Louis	5.6	9.4	20.6	17.7
San Francisco	10	13	17	16
San Juan	26	28	27.8	27
Seattle	1.7	10.6	18.3	13.3
Washington, DC	2.8	10.6	25	18.3

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Historic Washington Country

This central Atlantic Coast region has always been at the center of American political life. Many of the country's most important institutions are headquartered in the Washington area. This is also the pantheon of America's most revered heroes — George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. Visits here are mostly gentle: small towns and green pastures flanked by stands of hardwood trees and country lanes; quiet bays and tidal rivers, where fishing boats ride at anchor; and long stretches of sandy beach are washed by the Atlantic Ocean.

Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C. is one of America's most beautiful cities. Laid out in the design of a wheel, it's a lovely city of monumental buildings, broad avenues and parks lined with cherry trees. Sightseeing is concentrated along the Mall, a long, grassy, tree-lined park that extends from Capitol Hill to the Lincoln Memorial. The domed Capitol—home of the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court and the ornate Library of Congress, the largest library in the world—is perched atop Capitol Hill.

At the National Archives, you can see the originals of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Bill of Rights.

The Smithsonian Institution is made up of 14 museums, galleries and libraries containing more than 78

Vietnam Memorial. Upstream on the shore of the Potomac River, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts contains its theater featuring drama, dance, music and film. Nearby, six hundred Japanese cherry trees flank the tidal basin and the Jefferson Memorial.



The White House has been the home of every U.S. president since 1800. You can tour five of the mansion's 132 rooms. Nearby, the Washington Monument is the world's tallest masonry structure, rising 170 meters from the corner of the Mall.

Virginia

Across the Potomac River from Washington, Arlington National Cemetery and the colonial attractions of Alexandria are easy to

include on a visit to the capital. George Washington Memorial Parkway leads to Mount Vernon, Washington's plantation home on the shore of the Potomac.

Tidewater Virginia is plantation country, with several well-preserved examples of estates once belonging to the old southern aristocracy. Nowhere is the colonial heritage more vivid than at Williamsburg, Virginia's colonial capital. The original buildings have been restored or replicated down to the last square nail and hand-hewn plank. The remnants of Jamestown, England's first permanent settlement in the New World, is located nearby, as is the Yorktown battlefield, where the final battle of the American Revolution took place. Thomas Jefferson designed Monticello and directed its construction in his home on a hilltop near Charlottesville.

If you rent an automobile, take a drive on Skyline Drive, which traces the ridges of the Blue Ridge Mountains through Shenandoah National Park.

Maryland

Baltimore, Maryland's principal city, is a harbor city with a galaxy of attractions centered around

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Quick Reference Mileage Chart

Distances may vary from the chart below depending on the route taken and your means of transportation.

1 mile equals 1.609 kilometers	BALTIMORE, MD	BOSTON, MA	CHICAGO, IL	DENVER, CO	HONOLULU, HI	LOS ANGELES, CA	MIAMI, FL	NEW YORK, NY	PHILADELPHIA, PA	PITTSBURGH, PA	RICHMOND, VA	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	SEATTLE, WA	SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE	WASHINGTON, DC
ALBUQUERQUE, NM	466	963	861	1076	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
ANCHORAGE, AK	466	963	861	1076	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
ATLANTA, GA	466	963	861	1076	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
BALTIMORE, MD	0	224	963	1076	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
BOSTON, MA	224	0	1076	1076	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
CHICAGO, IL	963	1076	0	1076	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
DENVER, CO	1076	1076	1076	0	3051	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
HONOLULU, HI	3051	3051	3051	3051	0	1686	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
LOS ANGELES, CA	1686	1436	1686	1436	1686	0	1436	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
MIAMI, FL	1436	1436	1436	1436	1436	1436	0	2766	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
NEW YORK, NY	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	0	1066	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
PHILADELPHIA, PA	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	0	1066	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
PITTSBURGH, PA	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	0	1066	2066	2766	1066	1066
RICHMOND, VA	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	0	2066	2766	1066	1066
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	2066	0	2766	1066	1066
SEATTLE, WA	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	2766	0	1066	1066
SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	0	1066



Left: Summer of the White House. Washington Post. Photo by John

Below: Mount Vernon. Washington Post. Photo by John



is visited Inner Harbor. You're surrounded by glass in the contemporary National Aquarium, featuring exhibits on an Atlantic coral reef, a tropical

1993, the Maryland Science Center features an IMAX wide-screen theater, hands-on science exhibits and a planetarium. From the top of the World Trade Center, you have a panoramic view of the city. Tour the harbor on a sightseeing

cruise and visit the city's museum ships (including the U.S.S. Constitution, first U.S. Navy ship) and Fort Mifflin National Monument, about which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," the national anthem. Much of Maryland lies along Chesapeake Bay. Visitors can rent craft for sailing or cruising the bay. Annapolis is the home of the U.S. Naval Academy. Maryland's Atlantic beaches feature seaside recreation, with resorts clustered around Ocean City.

West Virginia

West Virginia is a mountaintop state with outstanding outdoor recreation, especially in Monongahela National Forest, which features more than 300 kilometers of trails for hiking and the Highland Scenic Highway that winds through the mountains. Eighty-five percent of the New River winds through a narrow, forested gorge in a series of whitewater rapids

popular with rafters.

You can ride a steamboat overboard on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers between Charleston, the capital, and Herrington. At Westport Perry National Historical Park, you can learn how the seeds of the Civil War were sown here and view the architecture of a typical manufacturing town of the 19th century. There is a major racetrack and casino fair here in September.

Delaware

Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, Delaware features long, sandy beaches and seaside resorts. Visitors come to bask in the sun and to fish or cruise the waters of Delaware Bay. Its restaurants are famous for the state's succulent oysters, shrimp, lobsters and other seafood. Inland, sightseeing focuses on colonial and Revolutionary War sites, plus the art and history museums around Wilmington.

For More Information

Washington, D.C., Convention and Visitors Association
1212 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 715-7000

Virginia Division of Tourism
2021 L. Cary Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(800) 431-4372

Maryland Office of Tourism
Development
217 E. Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 543-1000

West Virginia State Capital Complex
2181 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25300
(800) 441-WVNC (800) 441-9242

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Dover, DE 19903-0400
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WORLD

A lion in winter

Teddy Kennedy wages his toughest battle yet

BY JOHN DeMONT

It was just after one o'clock on a crisp New England October afternoon, but Edward Kennedy, the senior senator from Massachusetts, already looked like a guy who had sleuthed his way at the party. Looking older in the working-class town of Lynn, 55, his north of Boston, he seemed still, hindered by the lingering effects of a broken back he suffered during a 1964 airplane crash. At 55, his boyish brown hair has gone silver, and his blue suit bulges around his ample middle. Kennedy's once handsome face is weathered and scrunched by age. And his hands betray a slight tremor, adding credence to the persistent rumors that he is

drinking again. Only when he speaks is that strong, distinctive Kennedy voice in the years' lull. Then it is possible to imagine him back in 1962 as a fresh-faced political novice campaigning for the Senate to stand of the upset figure lumbering through the small knots of supporters who had gathered to witness the last Kennedy brother conduct his toughest, and perhaps final, campaign.

The crowd is made up of his people—black, white, Irish, pol, gregarious Florida. For more than three decades, he has been a star in the eyes of the fiercely Democratic people of Massachusetts to send him to the U.S. Senate, where he has per-

Kennedy on the campaign trail
America's flawed elder statesman

vered as the strongest voice of liberalism. "He's got the tea," explained Paul Fennell, 60, the Saint John, N.B.-born owner of the Capital Drive, where Kennedy had just landed with the mayor of Lynn and the state leader of the U.S. across several campaigns, the AFL-CIO. "The senator and his family have been good for Massachusetts."

Truth is, Kennedy will need as much good will in return as he can muster to win a second term in the Nov. 6 reelection election. Last week, the senator seemed to be in as a *Boston Herald/WHYY* poll gave Kennedy a 10-point advantage over millionaire businessman Mitt Romney, 47, the telephone son of a cartoonist partner who is the strongest for the Republicans have ever thrown at him. But with the aged incumbent and the youthful-looking challenger set to square off in a pair of critical television debates this week, the Kennedy camp was working harder than ever to shave off the conservative, self-incubated backlist sweeping the country—and to put the senator's legacy, winning past behind him.

Despite a 1992 marriage to Victoria Reggie, the past always seems to haunt Kennedy. Last week, it was a newspaper story alleging that the Kennedy clan had obtained a sweetheart deal in 1981 to purchase a prime parcel of Washington commercial land. Kennedy's claim that the investment was made by a family trust over which he had no control intensified the damage. Of course, he has not always been as lucky: his dream to run for the 1980 presidency ended 25 years ago this summer after campaign's murder Mary Jo Kopechne died in Kennedy's car when it plowed off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island after a late-night party, and the senator took nine hours to report the incident. Talk-show host, renowned Kennedy's lawmaking with a weakness on the floor of a chic Washington restaurant in 1967,



**DAILY
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World NOTES



TROUBLED WATERS: A couple flee their flooded home in southeastern Texas with their 11-month-old granddaughter and family dog. Three days of heavy rains and flash floods killed at least 17 people and forced the evacuation of more than 10,000 people in Houston, the country's fourth-most populous city, and across 22 counties. The rupture of two gasline pipelines in a flood-evacuated river near Houston sparked raging fires and cut off almost half the gas supply to the U.S. northeast.

O.J.'s trial by media

The jury selection process for the O.J. Simpson double murder trial in Los Angeles took an unexpected detour with the release of a book claiming that the defendant had threatened to kill his ex-wife, Nicole. She and a friend, Ron Goldman, were found stabbed to death outside her L.A. home in June. Responding to new allegations from the defense team concerning Simpson's chances of getting a fair trial, California Superior Court Judge Lance Ito barred the public and news media from the courtroom, declaring that transcripts of the closed hearings would be released after the jury had been selected. But the next day, an news organization won a legal challenge to the closure, so reporters could return.

The legal wrangling erupted amid brisk sales of *Nicole Brown Simpson*, a book based on the diaries of her friend Page Rosenick. It alleges that Simpson had stalked his ex-wife, beaten her and said he would kill her if she slept with anyone else. "You heard me," Rosenick quotes Simpson as saying just three months before Nicole was murdered. "If she's with another man, I'll kill her." He also asked three television shows to postpone broadcasts of interviews with Rosenick. CBS's *Larry King Live* complied. On News and the syndicated Nancy Fowles talk show went ahead with interviews.

In another twist, defense lawyer Robert Shapiro threatened to resign during Wednesday's hearing if Simpson did not stop talking directly to the judge. A transcript released by the court quotes Simpson trying to tell his about the incident on June 17 when police followed his white van into L.A. freeways but he was surrounded. Shapiro interrupted his client twice, finally stopping him with "Mr. Simpson, I am telling you that I will not allow you to speak, and I will mean as your lawyer if you continue to do so."

DEFUSING A NUCLEAR CRISIS

After several weeks of negotiations, the United States and North Korea signed an agreement under which Pyongyang would suspend its nuclear program in exchange for making an effort to produce weapons-grade plutonium—in exchange for U.S. financing of its shift to new, safer nuclear power technology. Pyongyang also agreed to international inspection of all existing nuclear facilities.

MAJOR ACCEPTS IRA TRUCE

British Prime Minister John Major said his government was making a "working assumption" that the truce declared by the Irish Republican Army on Aug. 31 was permanent, and was prepared to open talks with the group's political wing, Sinn Féin.

CANADIAN PRIEST SLAIN

U.S. military observers in Rwanda found the corpse of a Roman Catholic priest from Quebec, who was strangled and bludgeoned to death. Rev. Claude Simard, 50, was a member of the Sainte-Croix Order and had served in Rwanda for 10 years.

KOHL'S SLIM VICTORY

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition narrowly clung to power in Germany's Oct. 16 general election, winning 341 seats in the 672-seat lower house of parliament. The combined opposition of the Social Democrats, radical Greens and reform communists took 331 seats. Kohl, 64, has been chancellor for 13 years.

CHILD KILLING

Shattered Newspapers renewed debate on the causes of violence after three young boys stoned and beheaded a five-year-old girl and then left her to bleed to death in the snow. The brutal killing of Saba Harun, 16-year-old girl, in Norway, Sweden and Denmark to suspend broadcasts of the violent American-Japanese children's television show *The Mighty Morphin Power Rangers*, even though it was not directly related to the girl's death.

A PAPAL BESTSELLER

Bookstores around the world reported brisk sales of Pope John Paul II's *Crossing the Threshold of Hope*, a 250-page volume of his reflections on everything from abortion to his childhood U.S. publisher Random House Inc., which bought the English-language rights for a record price of over \$8 million, said it had received 1.29 million copies at \$27 each in the United States alone. The Pope, 74, said he intends to give his proceeds, which would be in the tens of millions of dollars, to charity.

Michael and Patti Davis at the cabin where she was killed.



I woke up in the hospital. Patti never woke up.

We grew up together. We were high school sweethearts. And we'd been married for almost nineteen years when Patti was killed in Carbon Monoxide.

We were at the family cabin 14 years these years after our and never had any problems with the heater. We'd been in the cabin for about half an hour when she said she didn't feel good. We went and told them about five minutes later I went in to check on her. The last thing she ever said to me was "I'll be okay in just a minute." Then the lights went out and I took her there in a heartbeat.

It was pure chance the sheriff found me in the middle of the kitchen floor the next morning. He came to become an pickup truck was blocking the entrance. They rushed me to the hospital and I barely survived. We never had any warning and Patti never woke up. If we'd had one of these new Carbon Monoxide detectors, I believe Patti would be alive today.

—Michael Davis, 1993.



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First Alert

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BY BRUCE WALLACE

Queen Elizabeth II visited Diana last week where the bullet mangled and burned bones at her Romanov cousin's rest, a reminder of one savage but effective way to end a royal dynasty. Back home in Britain, her children seemed to favor a more modern approach to bringing down a crown: using the media as a public confessional, and abdicating the House of Windsor's credibility in the process. The latest blow came with the first of three serialized installments in *London's Sunday Times* of an authorized biography of Charles, Prince of Wales, which portrayed the would-be monarch as a self-pitying mess-child, pushed into a loveless marriage by an unlovable father. The book was an orchestrated attempt by Charles to improve his image and to curry public sympathy, especially by detailing his own suffering and torment during his marriage to Diana, the Princess of Wales, and his (imputed) sexual overtures, his attacks on the parenting abilities of the Queen and Prince Philip, along with his walling through—“How could I have got it all so wrong?” he asks—about the effect of making the entire Royal Family a squabbling better candidate to guest on Oprah than occupy the throne.

The most amazing element about the five issues that serialized Charles last week was that he himself provided the material. Last year, aware that his image was suffering beside that of his estranged wife, Charles decided to bare his thoughts, journals, letters and his soul to Jonathan Dimbleby, one of Britain's most respected journalists. The idea was to counter perceptions of the Prince as a cold, aloof, heartless and father with voracious lecherous sisters. The resulting book, simply called *The Prince of Wales* and due for release on Nov. 3, was described by Charles's office as “a balanced appraisal of the Prince of Wales's development as an individual.”

But the excerpt in *The Sunday Times* opened a window on a vastly troubled life. It told tales of a young Charles browbeaten to tears by his father, Philip, who wanted his son to be more aggressive and less sensitive. It described a young prince made miserable at boarding school because classmates threw pillows at him when he sneezed. And it recounted Charles's incoherent approach to finding a suitable bride, and how he did not lose Diana Spencer when he married her before an estimated worldwide television audience at St. Paul's Cathedral in 1981. In all, there were enough revelations for a week's worth of salacious headlines—enough, especially, to take the press and public over until this week's installment.

CAN CHARLES STILL BE KING?

The image war between the heir and his estranged wife, Diana, flares anew with his soul-baring biography



Diana shopping, out to Jesus! Charles on duty in May 1981: celebrities headlines

about the prince's estimated love affair with his married friend, Camilla Parker Bowles.

Further damage followed when *Spin*, a French gossip magazine, ran a story saying that a divorce had already been agreed upon, and that Diana was to receive a \$20-million settlement as well as two houses and unlimited access to their sons, Princes William and Harry. The story was based on what appeared to be stolen manuscripts for a book on Diana by her confidant Andrew Morton, who due out in November, and included a reference in which Diana and marriage to Charles made her feel like “the biggest prostitute in the world.” Lawyers for Charles and Diana issued a statement denying that any deal on a divorce had been reached. But the promise of yet another behind-the-scenes look points to a long, vulgar fall of royal gossip. That means just under way early this month with the release of *Princess at War*, which tells of a five-year estranged love affair between Diana and her past-time nudge instructor, former army officer James Hewitt.

Of course, the British public, media and politicians have felt obliged to respond, often in ludicrous ways. Dame Barbara Cartland, a lonely hearts novelist and Diana's step-grandmother, is a true fan of the same monarchy. “They could both sleep with whoever they liked, so long as it never became public,” she declared. *The Daily Mirror* demanded that Prime Minister John Major tell Prince Philip to stay out of his son's private life. And there were calls for Charles and Diana to divorce—some of them voiced by MPs in the House of Commons, an interesting dash of hypocrisy from an institution that regularly offers salacious scandal to its own.

Anti-monarchists were, predictably, cheering at the House of Windsor's discomfort. “The monarchy is not able to deal with a new era, where there is an increasing gap and where people are no longer devoted to a sacred institution,” said Stephen Haseler, chairman at Bumblebee, a group campaigning for a constitutional shift to British republicanism. And *The Economist*, the voice of Britain's free-market business class, argued that the monarchy's time was past. It called for a referendum the next time the crown must be passed on, and said that the only argument for saving the monarchy was that abolition was not worth the trouble.

But republicanism has yet to achieve the British public. Haseler's group has all of 1,000 members, and polls show support for the monarchy holds at more than 70 per cent. Even when Britons are asked who they would like to see as president if the country ever became a republic, the leading choice is Anne, the Princess Royal. Charles's mother, who is currently the most popular royal—and remained after being divorced. Nor is the nation with royal scandal in Robert Milder's owed tabloids like the *News of the World* down by Murdoch's own second republicanism. If worshipers market share, those all. And nothing sells papers like the royal. “I totally believe in the monarchy as an institution,” said *News of the World* editor Peter Morgan in a recent interview, adding that “sometimes my mother rings up and tells me to leave Diana alone.”

But the collective weight of the reports did set off the most pointed round of questioning yet about whether Charles will ever be king. The answer, by constitutional convention, is yes. Charles will reign, provided that he fulfill his mother and that he still merits the job. Nobody gets to veto an 8. If we can ascend to the throne even if divorced from Diana, although as ruler head of the Church of England, he would face a thornier problem if he wanted to resign.

But the real question is whether, having taken the

House of Windsor to such depths of farce. Charles would now be best advised to step aside to preserve popular support for the crown. In a nascent democracy the monarchy does not rule by divine right, but by the tacit consent of its subjects. "The problem is not whether a divorced man could become king, but whether that divorced man could," pronounced Tony MP Enoch Powell in a letter to the editor of *The Times*. "That man is called... as self-paying, as insurance, as endlessly to blame others for his own shortcomings, should be set up as the throne that is becoming unacceptable."

The tragedy is that, for Charles, a man who valiantly wishes to do the right thing, this was a crisis of his own making.

Watching the Prince of Wales up close is a study in contradictions. At a garden party held in central London this summer to welcome South Africa back into the Commonwealth, he stood at the baking line, roared straight in his white safari suit, while anthems were played and speeches droned on. Standing comfortably beside him, pure daylight from her crown jewels, the Queen looked as if she might be waiting for a bus. But Charles never winks! And long after the Queen finished her quick, courteous pass through the assembled guests, Charles was still working the crowd. Head tilted forward, he listened intently as guests pressed their business cards into his hand, bent his ear, or tried to get him to turn slightly so that friends nearby could snap a surreptitious photo.

Charles has always wanted to play more than a ceremonial role. Over the years of waiting for the crown, he has taken various forms: critiquing modern architecture, or setting upon marriage charity for hard hit poets. He also read his beliefs on everything from the appeal of cat to the importance in the science of political correctness.

The problem, however, is that the monarchy's legitimacy derives from its role as a neutral symbol of the nation. The crown has survived bad kings and even mad kings, provided that, like Queen Elizabeth II, they stuck to their knitting. Once the monarchy begins to hold strong views on any subject, the crown becomes a source of division rather than unity. (The Queen herself generally avoids controversial hot work for subtly suggesting during her Christmas trip that Mrs Thatcher was "not such a nice place.") Charles's misadventure has been to act like a politician, not a royal. He insisted upon running for the job that was his by heredity. As Prince Philip said last week in an interview that was widely interpreted as a rebuke of his son: "I've never discussed private matters and I don't think the Queen has either. I don't think it's her to give my views. It's just her. That's all there is to it. But Charles and his per-



Diana's New-and-let friend Hewitt in polo attire, a family portrait from October, 1991, night; a young Charles breathes to learn by his father, Philip, who wanted him to be more aggressive and less sensitive.



Charles's longtime friend Parker Bowles, the most candid just after their 1982 fairy-tale wedding (left); loveless

sexual affairs believed that the monarchy was no longer able to avoid scrutiny in the age of boom microphones and high-powered lenses. Keeping the royal secrets was like trying to hide from a spy satellite. And modernization meant opening up, confessing, explaining. It meant losing the Prince.

The gamble may still pay off, but the first reviews were rough. "Prince Charles is misread if he thinks he is going to get sympathy for a hard life," says Michael Miller, author of the 1993 book *Talking of the Royal Family*, a study of British attitudes towards the monarchy. "There is support for the Royal Family, but it is conditional. People are aware that the royals live a privileged life, and for that they have to earn their way. Support will be removed if they are always seen to be whinging about their lot."

Diana, too, can please about her unhappiness, although she hides behind the bylines of journalists sympathetic to her cause (see "prostate" above). But strangely, Diana negates the devotion that dogs Charles. Certainly his glib-sounding parents are no more sincere than his audacious ex-stewards, hypocrites and sen-

all coming home to roost."

The photogenic Diana played no small role in leading the study Windsor into the realm of celebrity, leaving them open to the wiles of celebrity journalists, which might have done what it took up. "She's the only well-oiled glamour the British have to offer," says Lala Babbitt, the American-born deputy editor of London's cerebral *Literary Review*, who has lived in Britain for seven years. "It is such a 'if' list of celebrities here. Just look at who goes to the major premiere, the Royal Marriage, the actor turned pop star, and Jane Collins. It's a messy offering."

Shedding off the constitutional arguments allowing it, the saga of Charles and Diana is about the perils of celebrity culture. "It is our national soap opera, with the same characters, but always a new episode," says Denis Lavoie, a social psychology lecturer at the London School of Economics. "It may double as a vicarious space where we can discuss our anxiety about the role of fathers, single mothers, or the 600 duty of keeping marriages together. But at heart it is about fantasy and romance. We're be-

Charles and Diana: Charles and Diana

Photo: Peter Lindbergh

come spectators at a 'significant' event: Fairy Tale Couple: Meets Disaster." That is the virus that Charles and Diana followed on a costly, superfluous initiation.

One of the most interesting—and least discussed—passages in the first excerpt of the Doubleday book was a description of the student-mentor relationship between Charles and Lord Louis Mountbatten, his godfather. Mountbatten was the one who schooled Charles on issues of style, and who cautioned him to "keep his wife close" as a young adult, even offering the shelter of privacy at his estate, Broadlands, for the prince to do so. But Mountbatten apparently saw signs of self-sabotage in the young man and tried to shock Charles out of that behavior by drawing parallels with his great-uncle David, Edward VII, who abdicated the throne in 1901 to marry twice-divorced American Wallis Simpson. In 1989, Mountbatten wrote Charles, "Realize how fickle public support can be. Your Uncle David lost such popularity that he thought he could lose the government and the church and make a twice-divorced woman Queen. His popularity disappeared overnight."

A decade later, shortly before he was blown up on his boat by an IRA bomb, Mountbatten again criticized Charles for being selfish, and warned against "the passing on the downward slope which wrecked your Uncle David's life and led to his disastrous abdication and his fate like ever after."

At the specter of Edward VII being to leave over the next succession, those passages, reproduced in the biography, stand as haunting warnings. British public opinion may be sentimentally behind the crown, but just as the emperor must have clothes, a monarch cannot rule if stripped of popular support. As politician Harold Nicolson noted in December, 1935 when Edward's dance to marry Simpson provoked a storm in Parliament: "Now that people have got their first real taste of the King, they want the King to abdicate. Opinion in the House is some of the most virulently anti-Royal." Edward was preoccupied in abjecting within days. Dick Poynter Philip remarked last week that republicanism was a "perfectly reasonable alternative" to a constitutional monarchy, with the proviso that it must be what the British people wanted.

By choosing to go public, Charles acknowledged this need to gain respect and bolster his standing. The risk is that people may not like what they see, and are not in the mood to change their minds. The subtextual contradiction stands: Charles is a man who wants to do something with his life, destined for a job that demands only a cutting devotion to ceremony and class.

It is not for everybody. □

A tradition of scandal

As Queen Elizabeth II suffers through yet another round of brutal criticism, she can at least take comfort from the knowledge that scandal is nothing new to the British monarchy. From the reign of that macho monarch Henry VIII, to Charles's open liaisons with his mistresses, to Edward VIII's dalliances with carnal actress the Lily Langtry, there have been frequent royal indiscretions. The only truly new barrier for one of the world's most respected monarchs is the public glare of publicity that now grows even greater variety misdeeds by the ruling Windsors.

In fact, before the frenzied royal coverage that has provoked the British press since the 1980s, the Royal Family enjoyed a virtual press holiday. The most outstanding example was the events leading up to the abdication in 1936 of Edward VIII, the Queen's uncle. That apportioned act, which provoked a constitutional crisis, followed Edward's fling with Wallis Simpson, a married woman who was also once divorced. Yet government pressure kept the widely known liaison hidden from the British public almost up to the day of the abdication. And as late as 1975, when the Queen's sister, Princess Margaret, split from Lord Snowdon after 18 years of marriage, even coverage of the first marital breakup in the immediate Royal Family since Henry VIII divorced Jane of Clèves

in 1540 was relatively muted.

That hands-off policy lasted until the marital problems of the glamorous Diana began to surface in the mid-1980s. Attention was briefly diverted from the instant pain in the summer of 1990, when a hapless Sarah Ferguson, the estranged wife of the Queen's second son, Andrew, was photographed kissing and leading an American businessman in full view of her two young daughters.

With so much tabloid detail to choose from, the British media barely seemed to notice when Charles's sister, Princess Anne, divorced Capt. Mark Phillips in April, 1992. Eight months later, the quietly married Lady Timothy Laurence as a Church of Scotland ceremony in the two Scottish villages of Cullinstown. But according to some royal insiders, Anne's remarriage is a highly significant event because it may allow Charles to overcome the hurdle that belied his great-uncle—the prohibition against divorce and remarriage for the reigning British monarch. That may not be enough, however, to assuage Irish wounds over the recent publications of Queen Elizabeth II's *A Royal Weir* by her biographer, John Julius Norwich.

Prince Albert covering with friendly mask

But if the Windsors seem to be over their heads in scandal, they are barely keeping up with other royal families such as the Grimaldis of Monaco. Prince Albert, the son of Prince Rainier and the late Princess Grace, seems to excel mainly at attracting a string of wives (including, at one time, supermodel Claudia Schiffer) and being photographed with topless women in speedboats. His older sister, Caroline, recently had her first marriage annulled by the Vatican, but it remains unclear whether the Church will recognize her second marriage to Stephen Catagnoti, who died in a 1998 boating accident. That uncertainty has left the legitimacy of their three children in doubt. Meanwhile, Rainier's unmarried younger daughter, Princess Stephanie, this year gave birth to her second child by David Ducruet, her former bodyguard. There is no shortage of partners, it seems, for royal children. Helping us to them, however, is another matter.

PATRICIA CEBROWSKI

GRAND ILLUSION



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DISTANT RELATIONS

Even for the world's most famous monarch, being history's ghastly to rest can be a tricky business—especially when bad news from home keeps getting in the way. Queen Elizabeth II became the first reigning British ruler ever to visit Russia last week with a heady tour that symbolized approval of the country's break with communism. Until that, few relations between the Kremlin and Buckingham Palace had been as deep as those that began when the Bolsheviks overthrew

Family antics overshadow a royal tour of Russia

Czar Nicholas II and his family—distant relatives at both the Queen and her husband Prince Philip—in 1918. It was British officials who were on the defense in Russia in the latest outpourings of colorist Ivan Churilo, the Prince of Wales, once showed his mother's hair. In excerpts from an authorized biography widely published in Russia, the heir to the throne described his relations with his parents as strained, and insisted that his father had failed him only a loveless marriage. That left British officials accompanying the Queen with the task of diminishing critics' suggestions that the monarchy was in danger of joining Russian royalty on the scrap heap of history. And Prince Philip, the Queen's husband, Douglas Hurd, "I don't believe all this nonsense about a republic knocking at the door, or the House of Windsor being brought like the Breznev."

Certainly, the Queen's advisers and her Russian hosts tried not to let squabbles back in Britain spill what both sides called a historically important visit. Russian newspaper, television and radio reports on the tour invariably contained brief sections of Charles's mismanagement from his wife. Diana, the Princess of Wales, has to go, and the best British coverage comprised all of the Queen's activities in Moscow and St. Petersburg mirrored the reactions of some ordinary Russians, warm and welcoming if somewhat curious of Britain's ability to preserve links with its past. The Queen herself scrupulously avoided any reference to the Romanov family's tragic end, and her sons stressed that she would not be meeting with any late-imperial Russian monarchs. Besides that highly visible minor sign, however, signs of the Romanovs' 200-year dynasty are still visible in post-Communist Russia. They range from the court double-headed eagle that Russian President Boris Yeltsin has requested as a national emblem to Moscow's 15th-century Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Ascension—the traditional setting for Romanov coronations.

The Queen's personal guide, Yeliseyev, released from non-touring duty in 1997 it was he who had carried out Moscow's orders to

destroy a structure that was in danger of becoming a shrine to the Romanovs' memory: the house in the central Russian city of Yekaterinburg where the last czar was executed. Yeliseyev, in fact, spent much of the week in close attendance upon the royal couple at a time when foreign commentators were questioning Russia's democratic stability. He even flew to St. Petersburg, the country's pre-revolutionary capital, for a farewell dinner with the Queen aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia before it departed St. Petersburg for the recently renamed Archangel'skaya Yeliseyevskaya (Yeliseyevskaya). For the Russian leader, the presence of British royalty was clearly a priceless asset. Said Yeliseyev, in a town that welcomed the Queen to the Kremlin ("A historical renewal" of this country is under way. Against this background, your visit has a deep symbolic meaning. It is a good sign that thousand-year-old Russia is becoming a democratic state.")

That reaction is the Kremlin's glittering Fretted Hall was thick with symbols that marked the first time since the 1937 Belshov's Revolution that a blackie dinner had been staged in a ballroom whose towers are still topped by the glowing red stars of Moscow. But for many Russians, even among the 200 who gathered, Yeliseyev's formal wear only did indeed a flash on their faces, which for 70 years represented decadent capitalism, are hard to come by in Moscow. Certainly, Yeliseyev and other top-level government officials earlier avoided making a dash to the scene. But for mid-range Soviet-era and so-called New Russians

entrepreneurs, finding proper attire on short notice was a real test of their money. Said Vladimir Sergeyev, an entrepreneur in one of Moscow's top tutoring establishments: "The phone was ringing continuously as accessories and accessories to politicians called to find out if they could get a tuxedo made in a couple of days. But we need a minimum of 15 days and no one really made wear was not meant for guests, many of those tuxedos had to look elsewhere."

But one guest who had failed to find a tuxedo showed up for the dinner anyway in his best detachable suit. "I was a little uncomfortable, but it would have been made out to go," said the slightly shabby businessman, who did not want to be named. "Unlike our president who does not always keep his appointments, for English Queens has a reputation for reliability." Russian words of comfort, perhaps, for a nation whose commitment to duty has been increasingly obscured by the antics of other members of her family.

MALCOLM GRIFF is in Moscow

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CUTTING TOUT

Ottawa delivers a tough message about the government's debt

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

In the day-to-day life of official Ottawa, speech writers rarely alongside chafed frustrations and private reverberations on the list of periphrastics that federal cabinet ministers rely upon. In that regard, Finance Minister Paul Martin is almost alone among his peers he often passes over every detail of his speeches, from conception to conclusion. These speeches have a distinctly informal tone and, sometimes, a daunting length. That was particularly the case last week during two days of appearances in front of a House of Commons parliamentary committee that were characterized by Martin's tough talk and persistence of even tougher action to relieve the debt crisis. After outlining his intention to impose \$6.3 billion in new spending cuts or tax increases over the next two years, Martin, with a barely suppressed sigh, concluded: "Most of us did not choose to enter public life because of a burning desire to distance government programs."

The Martin line clearly confounded the audience because what he would like to do is government and what he plans to do could be more pronounced. The first tangible sign of that will come in next February's budget, which is almost certain to include cuts in government programs and relaxation or reduction of tax exemptions for everything from luxury vacations to pensions and registered retirement savings plans. "We expect cuts," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien told the House of Commons. "If people don't want cuts, then the alternative is a hike in taxes." Already, Martin's updated budget estimates show that for 1995-1996, the budget deficit—based on

current spending plans—is projected to come in at \$25.8 billion, or \$3.1 billion over last February's estimate of \$22.7 billion. Furthermore, for fiscal 1996-1997, the new estimates show that the deficit will actually come in at \$31.3 billion, or \$6.3 billion over the current target of \$25 billion, three per cent of GDP. To reach his target, Martin will have to reduce government spending over the two years by \$3.1 billion, which can be achieved by cutting \$3.1 billion this year and a further \$3.3 billion next year. Whether or not to do that, a document released simultaneously by Martin concluded plainly, is not an issue. The issue is how much fiscal restraint is needed to achieve the targets.

And that, finance department officials concede, is not entirely clear to anyone. In his first year as finance minister, Martin was prone for bawling with the madness of most of his recent predecessors. They presented themselves, upshot—and inevitably wrong—deficit predictions that relied on overly optimistic projections of economic performance. In contrast, Martin has adopted a cautious approach that, if anything, is more conservative in its estimates of economic growth than that of most private sector analysts. Last February, for example, he predicted that the economy would grow by three per cent this year, while most estimates now put growth at four per cent.

But, Martin conceded, interest rates over the next two years are likely to be significantly higher than projected last February. In 1995, for example, Martin expected short-term interest rates to be five per cent,

instead, the private sector now projects an average rate of 6.2 per cent. Because of the ongoing size of Canada's net public debt—which is now approaching \$500 billion—that has had a disastrous effect on debt payments. And interest rates could go even higher if present fears of inflation in the United States result in a rate increase by the Federal Reserve and bank. Martin's revised economic outlook interest rates will be about half a percentage point higher than the average forecast by the private sector.

Now, after Martin and his finance officials decide how much fiscal action is needed, they face the even more difficult question of how to achieve that goal. Some of the most obvious solutions are far more difficult to implement than they first appear. One favorite target is the estimated \$400-million-a-year tax exemption for luxury homes. But 60 per cent of the previous four sales at luxury levels go straight to the provinces. That would bring the two levels of government into a fresh confrontation at a time when the provinces are already angry about Ottawa's actions in the tax fields of health care and social programs. Other often mentioned solutions, such as the reduction or elimination of

penalties for wealthy seniors, would result in relatively minimal savings. And Martin appeared so back away from another widely discussed and controversial thing—the elimination of tax breaks for registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs)—when he said that his department's impact study on the subject will not be ready for another year. But it remains a tempting target: the level of tax assistance to RRSPs, declared profit-sharing plans and registered pension plans in 1991 like most recent years for which statistics are available) was \$34.3 billion. A reduction of the present five per cent of \$13.5 billion in annual contributions remains a possibility.

Another problem is that, traditionally, Canadians have a common attitude towards government plans to increase taxes or reduce services, which is best summed up as "do anything you want that doesn't affect me." But, Martin warned, just blame that govern-

ment must accept for the size of the debt must be accompanied by an admission of culpability from "the people who spread for cuts, but shivers and not in my backyard." In fact, Martin, in conversation with associates recently, cited one example of that from conservatives he held earlier this year with bank officials on ways to reduce the deficit. The officials responded strongly that transfers to provinces should be cut—until one official remembered that their bank has considerable bond investments in our province that would be particularly damaged if such a step were taken. The recommendation at once.

Because of the sheer magnitude of cuts to be made, finance officials are already warning the message that Canadians in all walks of life should expect to be affected in some fashion. Some other areas under discussion now relate to the defence department's 10 per cent cut in the size of annual grants to Crown corpo-



rations, a sharp reduction in the \$3.1 billion now given annually to aid to businesses, a cut in employee-paid health benefits, the large but unspecified cuts expected as a result of Human Resources Minister Lloyd Austin's reform of social programs sometime next year.

Underlining all these gloomy possibilities is the even gloomier legacy of mismanaging that illustrates the explosive growth of Canada's debt. Total government debt, including that of the provinces, reached 180 per cent of the country's GDP last year. The interest on that debt exceeded \$50 billion—including \$30 billion paid by the federal government. That amount, considerably, equals the government's deficit for that year. Almost all of the federal debt has been assumed since 1974, when Canada's total debt to the 167 years since Confederation was \$25 billion. That means that the debt has risen more than twentyfold despite sharp increases in Canada's GDP and revenues. Since 1980, for example, the GDP has increased by 135 per cent, and federal government revenues have grown 171 per cent. At the same time, there have been dramatic increases in the size of transfer payments to provinces and municipalities. Not even including those, government expenses, including debt service, have grown by 171 per cent—meaning that government has grown faster than the economy.

That is precisely the trend that Martin is now attempting to reverse. The early reaction to these efforts was both mixed and predictable. Andrew Jackson, the chief economist at the Canadian Labour Congress, chided Martin for putting the priority on the deficit, rather than on unemployment. On the other hand, business groups either praised Martin's intentions or suggested he should accelerate his deficit reduction efforts. "We applaud his aggressive vision, however, we believe the question he should be asking is: how the better," said Shirley Cooper, the chief economist at Nesbitt Burns Inc., in Toronto. And, Warren Jenson, the chief economist at the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, said he's getting a much longer message than in the past.

In fact, in the difficult months that lie ahead, the past of his own Liberal party may provide Martin with solace. With Pierre Trudeau's rise to power in 1969, most Liberal leaders and their finance ministers believed deeply in the importance of a balanced budget, and more than ready to take corrective steps if they saw a deficit. As historian Michael Bliss recounts in his book *Remember Me*, the Liberals in 1970 actually handed back money to Canadians in the form of tax reductions while still running budgetary surpluses. Then Finance Minister J. R. Booth, senior adviser, "began his habit of muttering like 'work and effort are the only sure roads to success.'" Now, 26 years later, those qualities, combined with the sharpest budgetary axe in the country's history, are all that Martin needs.

PHIL ANDERSON/STANLEY/IN TOWNS



▶ Martin is Jeremy Boeth in a Jersey
Lloyd Austin rules on savings and history was any way

The tie that binds

I t's downright heart warming to observe the latest round of public hearings being held over Canada's deficit. After a year of spirited debate—and some confusion about the direct relationship between interest rates and budget government debt—the federal finance minister has now confirmed that we are in the soup. We owe too much money to too many people. And it is a bad thing.

For national unity bulls, the official declaration of a National Debt Crisis is a welcome development. After all, it has become almost apparent that our common debt is about the only thing that we have in common in Canada these days. No matter how testy federal powers of review become, we are all economic log-cabinners of a \$39.7 billion annual deficit. While some families stay together for the sake of the children, we must stay together for the sake of the nation.

Acute anxiety over the deficit is also positive because it is finally reflecting the same discipline on the public sector that global market forces have been able to beat on the private sector over the course of the recession. To remove the sad tale of convergence of free trade, international competition and an economic slump, Canadian businesses had to fundamentally restructure their operations—fast. The deficit is now compelling all levels of government to follow suit.

There is little doubt that the current central-society policy framework we constructed in the 1970s and 1980s no longer meets Canada's needs—or its interests. Nevertheless, while we set about adapting our welfare state to a kinder economic reality, we are embarking on more than just a quest to cut another 96.8 billion from the budget over the next two fiscal years. For 30 years, we have based much of our national well-being on such programs as universal health care and postsecondary education, financial support of the less fortunate and multiculturalism. That stopped on day one; we are suddenly dancing on the edge of a debate about who we are, what we want and what we are willing to pay.

One thing we are paid—and never have been—is an efficient economic unit. As



BY DAPHNE MURRAY

THE BOTTOM LINE

sure, Quebec's University professor Thomas Courchesne notes that "Canada is becoming less and less a single national economy and more and more a series of cross-border north-south economies." Moreover, he adds, each of these regional economies has its own business cycle and trade partners. British Columbia survived the recession relatively unaffected because of its business ties to the Pacific Rim, while Central Canada was brought to its knees as demand for manufactured goods declined in Canada and in the critical U.S. markets.

Inevitably, that economic fragmentation is reflected politically. And as the economic contraction between regions is demonstrated, so is the shared vision of Canada. Already, even though there may be a growing, informal agreement that gradual problems must be addressed, every province leaps to defend regional interests first. Following last week's parliamentary hearings into the deficit, Ontario's Bob Rae was among the first out of the blocks with a speech-filled and at times heated, declaration that Ontarians are already paying more than their share for Ottawa's financial woes. And when it comes to any cuts in transfer payments from Ottawa, "we're determined to make sure we don't suffer in comparison with others."

Corporations are not far behind politicians in their relentless pursuit of self-interest. Last week, General Motors Corp. cheerfully threatened to stop investing in Canada if Ottawa contracts an out-of-employment insurance benefits for 600 workers.

The irreconcilable gap between a Canada struggles to modernize its social policy framework and pay down its debt, is what is better? After all, if a nation doesn't hang together economically and the parts of its own can't overcome their regional self-interests, what long-term prospects can there possibly be? Let's hope that several provinces had as together long enough for us to figure that out.

ROYAL OAK TRANSPLANT

Royal Oak Mines Inc. is moving its head office and its executive team to Seattle, Wash. Vancouver. A company spokesman said it wants to take advantage of business opportunities in the United States and realize tax savings. Several other Canadian mining companies, including Placer Dome Inc. of Vancouver, are also reviewing the option of relocating.

AUTO OUSTER

John Dedridge, chief executive officer of auto-parts maker Magna International of Markham, Ont., abruptly resigned last week, replaced by Donald Miller, the son-in-law of Magna founder and controlling shareholder, Frank Stronach. Dedridge, who joined Magna two years ago, said his departure allows Stronach's renewed interest in Magna's daily affairs.

A YEN FOR DEBT

Canada's provincial governments have become so eager to borrow from Japanese investors that they have issued almost one-quarter of their new bonds this year in yen. According to Toronto-based broker Wood Gundy Inc., provincial government borrowing has risen from an average of \$775 million in the previous three fiscal years to \$4.8 billion over the first two quarters of the 1994-1995 fiscal year. By issuing their bonds in yen, the provinces are gambling that the Canadian dollar is about to gain in value against the yen and that it will cost them fewer Canadian dollars to pay interest on the bonds and the principal debt.

DISCONNECTED WORKERS

Ontario Hydro will slash between 1,200 and 1,500 jobs in a new round of cuts designed to keep power rates down. Corporate restructuring at the debt-ridden utility has already eliminated 10,000 regular contract and construction jobs since 1982. In 1990, rates will be 10% for 1991 and 10% for 1992, and 10% for 1993 and 10% for 1994. The corporation will reduce rates for 121 large industrial customers.

INSURING THE FUTURE

Private Investment from Hallberg Knutsen (Roberts) and Co. of New York moved closer to making its first acquisitions in Canada—Canadian General Insurance Group, Canadian General's parent company, Traders Group Ltd. of Toronto, announced that it had signed a purchase agreement to buy Canadian General, the 17th-largest private and casualty insurer in Canada. The sale is expected to generate \$200 million.

Business NOTES



TRADE TAKEOFF: Wen Shizuo, governor of Shandong province (left), with Ontario Premier Bob Rae and Laurent Seasholtz, chairman of Bombardier, sign an aircraft parts supply deal for De Havilland Inc. of Toronto. The company, owned by Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. and the Ontario government, will produce a number of components to China's Shenyang Aircraft Corp. to reduce the cost of its Dash 8 airplanes. Under the deal, Shenyang will produce emergency and service doors.

Shopping to recovery

S pending by Canadian business and consumer confidence is the damper on recovery with significant uplift during August.

According to Statistics Canada, a flurry of clothing and car purchases caused retail sales to jump to \$17.3 billion, a 0.9-per-cent hike in August over the same month last year. All categories of retail stores reported better results, and the Consumer Bank of Canada said that strong evidence of growth pushed consumer confidence in the third quarter of 1994 to its highest point in five years. Confident consumers are required to fuel an economic recovery that has, so far, been propelled by tax cuts, investment and exports.

However, Peter Drake, deputy chief economist at Toronto-Dominion Bank, warned that the willingness of Canadian consumers to

spend is still very sensitive to developments such as interest rates. The rates in Canada are expected to go up by the end of November in response to increases in the United States, and Canada's rates will probably rise again early in 1995.

Purchases of new equipment by Canadian manufacturers also had a positive impact in August. Imports—principally new machinery and industrial equipment—rose 10.2 per cent to \$17.5 billion in August. That increase represented a six-year record. Exports, meanwhile, gained 3.4 per cent in the month to \$18.5 billion. Most of the exports were from the automotive industry. That industry's Canadian production trade surplus to \$800 million in August, down from a record \$2.5 billion in the previous month.

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Paul Martin's call: follow me or perish

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Unlike most of his predecessors whose budget estimates turned out to have the shelf life of a British cup marriage, Paul Martin has made sure his deficit projections will come true. It's a clever play.

By so fervently and so publicly railing his debt-ridden leader for the politicians, Martin has assured external support for his \$6.3 billion in proposed new spending cuts. He can withstand the assaults of zealous special interest groups, but he couldn't fight on two fronts. Now, by speaking out so forcefully on the government's behalf—"Nothing is going to make us run that tight"—he has unequivocally committed the Liberal caucus and the Charbonniere cabinet to his cause. Martin has also made it clear that he will not allow partisan passions to distract him from his goal.

To back down would result in his own resignation and the Liberal electoral humiliation. It would risk the nation's finances with little credibility in left and the International Monetary Fund takes no prisoners.

Tedifying to the House of Commons standing committee on finance last week, the finance minister asserted more than 100 times that Richard Wilson, Minister of Finance, has followed his own lead—namely, not the slowdown of the current account, but the results of the Quebec referendum, and the risk of the Liberals losing the next election—nothing would dissuade him from reaching his target of coming in with a \$55-billion deficit two years from now. It was a brilliant performance.

His pledge will meet his party's Red Book promise of reducing the deficit to three per cent—half the current proportion—of the country's gross domestic product. That it's a strategic commentary on the financial state of our national finances, that if the \$55-billion goal is achieved, the finance minister will be celebrating the fact that two years from now, Ottawa will be spending only slightly more than \$2 billion a month more than it takes in—was

If the finance minister shut down government, the savings would only pay the interest on our national debt for eight months

opposed to something over \$3 billion now. To attain even this modest deficit reduction, Martin will have to lean on the same puzzle that robbed the Mulroney crowd of the willpower to achieve serious deficit cuts. So much of government spending in this country is voluntary—in other words, written into the nation's law books, and usually left under past Liberal provincial jurisdiction. That sometimes their supporters among other things, health care and welfare, is not only difficult to cut because it requires legislative amendments, but making cuts usually only moves the burden from one level of government to another.

What we need is not so much a new way of looking at the economy, but a new way of looking at ourselves. The age of entitlement is over. That is not due to any great ideological shift or corporate agenda for this country. The federal treasury is bankrupt, and with a combined federal and provincial debt approaching \$100 billion, we have already overextended the credit sources of the next generation. It is as if we're passing out our children a giant mortgage—with no house to go along with it," Martin rightly points out. The tough part will come during the

next three months when the finance minister and his cabinet colleagues get down to the realising the actual program cuts that will go into effect over the next two years, starting with the February budget.

Like it or not, we must begin to take responsibility for our own welfare—not because that's a particularly praiseworthy thing to do, but because we have run out of more costless stable options. So much of the money burden has become self-perpetuating: Of total federal expenditures of \$142.6 billion in this fiscal year, a disconcerting \$44.2 billion will be used on paying interest on the national debt. That burden has grown so absurd that in the next 12 months all of our borrowing will be used solely for paying interest on that debt. It almost makes Robert Chouinard and the 18 cabinet members look like sensible investors.

The answer can't be simplistic as the Reformers claim that we could balance our books by fixing Ottawa's wasteful ways. The Martin figures show that only about \$30 billion is accounted for by the operation of all government departments, including defence. At the moment, that's the only truly discretionary part of the budget. But slashing it won't be nearly enough to balance our accounts. If the finance minister were to shut Ottawa down completely and fire all the civil servants, the resultant savings would pay the interest on our national debt for eight months. It's not a pretty picture.

One of the larger benefits of the current fiscal exercise will hopefully be to restore the reputation of the former department's economic projections. In recent years, their forecasts have been a bad joke. The deficit they projected in the February, 1996, budget of \$36.5 billion, for example, turned out to be \$52 billion; the following year, they estimated a \$30-billion deficit—only \$4 billion off the mark. That one of their worst guesses was projecting a \$44-billion shortfall for fiscal 1997-1998. It obviously came in at an estimated \$41 billion. The size of the deficits in the last Mulroney government budget, tabled by Don Mazumond in April of 1993, was projected at \$32.6 billion—a whopping \$10 billion under the actual results. The finance department's projections on interest rates were equally overoptimistic. If Martin's agenda are going to be raising the Ottawa spreads—which is what the planned budget reductions imply—they must get their own act together first.

One of the big problems facing Martin is how to make the national debt manageable to the ordinary Canadian. When most people assume debt, they get something like a—what people's house, a car in the driveway that has payments due on it. People don't relate to government deficits as being connected with their in any real way. Looking after the national accounts is what we elect governments for, that's why the politicians get fat pensions. But the politicians have already lost touch with the ordinary citizen's perspective on spending can generate public support. We never asked the politicians to live on with our own money. Now, they must prove that they've learned their lesson.



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PEOPLE

THE ROAD TO ROM

Brian Marston acknowledges that he and the other two members of Sharon, Lois & Bram—Sharon Hornebaum and Lois Lillienstein—are “technically parents.” But that has not stopped Canada’s No. 1 children’s group from getting into the coziest market. The trio, which has sold



Collins: a small break from her famous father

HER OWN THING

OK, so Joely Collins got her first film role thanks to her famous father, Phil Collins. In the singer-drummer’s video for the 1980 hit song *Regal Affair*, “you see this little Moroccan kid running across the street—that’s me,” recalls Collins. “You wouldn’t even recognize me now.” Whenever that small break led her her career, the Vancouver native, now 22, is making it in acting on her own merit. An teenage videographer, Rachel, Collins has a regular role in *Madison*, the high school drama series in its second season on Global TV. And she has co-starring parts in two coming feature films shot in British Columbia—a horror movie, *The Struck*, and the next adventure, *Wildway*, starring Jeff Goldblum and Charlize Theron. Collins, who has lived largely with her mother, Andrea, in Vancouver since her parents’ 1980 divorce, still lives in regular touch with her father. During their weekly telephone calls, her success has become a running joke for her father, also a budding actor. Explains the younger Collins: “He says to me ‘The more you’re going, I’m going to be known as Joely’s dad!’”



Marvin Haskin

High-tech Marvin Haskin, a computer science and art teacher at digital gymnasiums in a cluster of 18 Sharon, Lois & Bram units. Produced by Times Mirror Multimedia Corp., the New Jersey-based media conglomerate, it sells for \$70 and is aimed at three- to nine-year-olds. “Children have ultimate control over almost everything that goes on in the program,” says Marston. And he adds that he is confident that the high-tech aspect of *CyberBugs* will not be a problem. “Kids have been exposed to this from a young age,” Marston says. “For them, it’s like using the telephone.”

ADULT ACTS

Growing up has been good for John Casade. After a spate of teen movies—*The Sex Thing* (1982) and *Say Anything* (1989) among them—the Chicago native has pretented first young heartthrob status to working with some of the more serious movies in Hollywood. He co-stars in director Alan Parker’s current film, *The Road to Wellville*, as a turn-of-the-century backster. And he plays the lead in Woody Allen’s comically flustered *Broadway*, which opens on Nov. 4. His role—a playwright who trades ideas for Broadway success—is one that Allen himself “might have done when he was younger,” Casade says. “It’s the classic archetype, the artist trying to keep his pride and his life. But Woody deals with all the time.” Beyond acting, Casade is developing his first film, based on his own script, a black comedy called *Gross Point Blank*. “We just have to find a director,” he says. Any preference? “Stanley Kubrick—but I think it might be tough.”



Casade: pride, ambition

THE \$50-MILLION MAN



Dryer: the *Baywatch* and *New York-New York*

Three years after his TV soap show, *Baywatch*, crashed production, Los Angeles-based Fred Dryer is heading south—on Canada. The former sex-kitten star is developing a one-hour action series called *Land’s End*, in which he plays a retired cop who sets up shop as a private investigator in a Mexican resort town on the Baja Peninsula. To find a financial partner, however, Dryer looked north to Skyvision Entertainment, a division of John Lubert Entertainment Group in Toronto. As part of its \$50-million production deal with the American actor-producer, Skyvision is also backing a \$15-million feature film starring

Dryer in an onscreen screen-creative working as a security consultant in New York City. The partners hope that both the series and the movie will ride Dryer’s international popularity—reviews of *Baywatch* are highly rated in France, Italy and Germany, among other places—to worldwide profitability. But Dryer told Marston that he had a simpler reason for signing the deal with Skyvision: rather than with investors at home. “These guys are good people,” he says. “Life is too short to be hooked up to those who happen to have a lot of money.”

Edited by JOE CHUDLEY

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On the leading edge

Canadians are at the forefront of diabetes research

Searching for the gene that causes a particular disease can be compared to looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack. The scientist's task is exponentially more complicated when more than one gene is involved. But earlier this month, a University of Calgary research team led by medical geneticist Dr. Leigh Field announced that they had found the location of two genes that produce susceptibility to Type 1 diabetes—an effort that scientists in the forefront in 20 previous years of research, scientists had found only one other gene located to trigger the deadly disease, in which the body's own immune system destroys critical insulin-producing cells in the pancreas, but using recent scientific advances, researchers worldwide have raced to identify more of the genes that put individuals at high risk of developing the disease, all so intense in juvenile diabetes. In all five genes have now been located.

"We have probably found most of the major genes that cause juvenile diabetes," Field told Maclean's. "Although one or two may elude us for a while."

Field's work is part of an intensifying scientific research into juvenile diabetes, a disease that affects about 180,000 Canadians. To live, such diabetics require daily injections of insulin, a hormone that the body needs to derive energy from food. Juvenile diabetes differs from the more common Type 2 diabetes, in which the pancreas usually produces insulin, but, for some unknown reason, the body cannot use it effectively. Type 1 usually strikes children under age 20, putting them at risk of serious long-term complications, including kidney failure, heart disease, blindness and nerve damage. Other groups of scientists, including ours in the United States, France and England, have also been hot on the trail of the genes that predispose people to juvenile diabetes. About one-third of those with the predisposition develop the disease, medical researchers are looking for the factors that trigger it in those people

and not in the remaining two-thirds. Investigators elsewhere are looking for ways to prevent the disease from developing, while still others are searching for treatments to lessen the severity of the complications. "This is a very exciting time in diabetes research," says Kenneth Fisher, executive director of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International, a New York City-based charitable organization that funds research around the world. "There is a lot of very good work going on."

Much of the leading-edge research in juvenile diabetes is located in Canada. In fact, more than



Field: locating two genes that can lead to juvenile diabetes

a Toronto team led by Dr. Frederick Banting discovered insulin in 1921. Canadian researchers have been at the forefront of research into the causes of diabetes and the hunt for its prevention, treatment and cure. Under the guidance of Michael R. Hayden, director of the Canadian Diabetes Research Council of Canada—and such nonprofit organizations as the Canadian Diabetes Association grant nearly \$20 million annually to diabetes research. They fund, among other things, exploration into the role that viruses may play in triggering the onset of diabetes, and research into how and why lifestyle factors develop in about 25 per cent of diabetics within 15 years of the onset of the disease.

In addition, the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International allocates a more than \$2 million of its \$35-million annual global budget to work in Canada. Fisher says that in addition to that award, the organization spent to provide \$1.6 million annually for the next five years to the University of Alberta in Edmonton to fund further research into transplants. In 2000, doctors there were the first to transplant insulin-producing cells into a new location in a patient's liver, which enabled her to stop taking her daily insulin injections.

Field also says that Field's discoveries, by helping to identify those at risk of developing diabetes, dovetail with other research into prevention of the disease. In one wide-ranging clinical trial, hospitals throughout Canada are testing the effectiveness of the drug nicotinamide, administered Type 1 diabetes in relatives of diabetics. In another large multi-center trial in the United States, researchers are trying to determine whether taking very low doses of insulin before clinical onset of diabetes can prevent an individual from developing a diabetes case that is called latent autoimmune diabetes. Field adds that it should eventually be possible to develop a simple blood test to identify those with the predisposition to diabetes. "There could be a general screening of all newborns," she says.

Field's findings, which were published in the British medical journal *Nature Genetics*, also have implications for genetics research in general. Scientists have already located the single gene that causes cystic fibrosis, for instance, as well as the gene that leads to Huntington's disease. But most of the hidden diseases, with a known hereditary tendency, such as heart disease and some types of cancer, are caused by several genes acting in combination—and finding them has proven a far more difficult task than by simultaneously finding two

genes implicated in diabetes—the first of the major diseases to yield such information—Field has shown that it is possible instead of screening all of the body's estimated 20,000 genes. Field and her team screened 220 families with two or more diabetic children for so-called marker genes—distinctive alleles or patterns of genetic composition. A marker that is consistently inherited along with the disease allows the approximate region where the gene linked to the disease will be found. Locating the genes that cause diabetes and other diseases is the vital first step towards the eventual goal, finding cures.

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The biography battleground

BY JOHN REMBOSE

It is now more than 200 years since a disreputable Scottish journalist called James Boswell befriended the London critic and writer Samuel Johnson. Repeatedly the greatest artist of his day, Johnson could hold forth so eloquently that his listeners readily disregarded his sagaciously bawdy and scrofula-scurred face. Boswell took notes, providing his friend with endless copies of facts that sometimes enraged Johnson with their truly trashy. He once asked the great man what he did with his orange peel. "I eat" he replied. Johnson: "You have but two topics, yourself and me. I am heartily sick of both."

Fortunately for posterity, Boswell persisted. In 1791, he published his *Life of Samuel Johnson*, the most widely read and beloved biography in the English language. It stimulated a public appetite for books about the great and famous that has not abated since. Today, bookshelves are devoted more shelf space to biographies than ever before, and a variety of biographers such as Michael Heybray (George Bernard Shaw) and Richard Holmes (Shelley and Coleridge) are considered serious artists. This led, a bumper crop of literary biographies has hit the shelves. Scores of sensitive biographies—books about writers seen inevitably to be both—chronicle the triumphs, failures and, of course, the sex lives, of figures from Virgil to Woolf to F. Scott Fitzgerald. Verbal wars have erupted. In England, events are currently driven over a disarming new biography of novelist Graham Greene that claims the author of *The Power and the Glory* was a devoted socialist. And in Canada, Elizabeth Cullerton's book, *Earle Browne: A Life* (Viking, 164 pages, \$35), has evoked a picture of the poet as a confused and vengeful womanizer. At least one reviewer has suggested that Cullerton did not go far enough in condemning Browne's behavior. But poet Al Purdy has lashed back at Browne's detractors, claiming in a letter to *The Globe and Mail* that reviewers have turned Browne "into some kind of neurotic clown, given to the usual harassment of women, reacting violently to the slightest failure."

Are authors breaching ethical limits with judgmental profiles?



Grant: only looking at the darker side of a renowned Canadian author



The rising popularity of biography is mirrored in Toronto's scheduled Harbourfront International Festival of Authors, a 15-year-old annual event featuring readings and discussions. In 1986, biographers appeared on the roster for the first time; there were only six. This year's 10-day event, which ended on Oct. 22, featured 21 such festival appearances.

Greg Gromley: "When people read two or three books by the same poet or novelist, they often develop a hunger to know how she or he lived and worked." Michael Coren, the Canadian biographer who acted as master of ceremonies for the biography series, points out, "You can create a book without knowing anything about a writer's life, but there are certain things you will not understand. You can't understand Virginia Woolf without knowing something about her insanity, about Bloomsbury, about class structure at the time."

Several of the Harbourfront biographers brought disturbing news about their subjects. American scholar John Fagundes' book, *Brecht and Co.* (Greenleaf, 232 pages, \$45.95), mentions that many of playwright Bertolt Brecht's major works were largely written by three of his closest women friends. Fagundes claims that Brecht—known for his support of Eastern European communists—was a willing cheerleader with leftist sympathies. As Fagundes says of the Brechtians during one of the Harbourfront sessions, "They were some members of the audience who were awestruck. Asked one, 'Can anything be salvaged of Brecht's left-wing ideology?' Commented Fagundes, sarcastically: 'You can probably salvage something of Brecht for any position you wish.'"

The Brecht book reflects a growing tendency among contemporary biographers to concentrate on the darker side of authors' lives—writing what American novelist Joyce Carol Oates has disparagingly termed "pathobiography." In England, Andrew Motion went back to his 1993 book about Philip Larkin, which exposed the poet as a bitter misogynist. But Corey, himself the author of an unfavourable study of novelist D. G. Miles, views biographical controversy as part of a necessary war

against process—*as it is, and, and*—and much in the long run for getting at the truth. And he upholds Canadians for not, on the whole, getting excited enough about their own writers' lives. "Take Lucy Maud Montgomery," he said. "Thanks to her diaries, we now know she was not just a writer of attractive children's books, but someone much happier and more complicated than that." Corey believes that Canadian biographers should be scrupulous over the details of Montgomery's life—and that their books should be reprinted in the papers. Instead, what Corey calls "a delusional effort" surrounds the reader biography currently being written by University of Guelph English professor Mary Ruby.

Meanwhile, hard questions are being raised about the quality of what biographers do. Is it possible to write with complete accuracy about another being loved? Is it fair to judge people of other creeds by our current moral standards? And when does a biographer's speculation cross the story border line into likelihood and slanders? Those issues came to a boil in 1993 during the trial of

fling through *eyewitness* drawers and tripping through his lost bag."

Canadian biographer Don Akenson sounds a warning about those biographers who claim to know everything about their subjects—including what they are thinking. "We know nothing about what goes on in the wonderful black box that's the human head," he says. "All we can really know is words, actions—behavior." Certainly Akenson, a graduate of history at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., has been discouraged from indulging in the biographer's chief temptation—speculation—by the fact that the subject of his new book, *Clare* (McClelland, 373 pages, \$34.95) is still very much alive. New York, *Color* (O'Brien has been called "the greatest living biographer" by British historian Paul Johnson. A scholar, journalist, politician and biographer, he has written a classic study of the British statesman and political theorist, Edmund Burke). O'Brien regularly shows up in book polls as one of the most beloved—and at the same time, the most re-

spectful colleagues had him, called *Clare*, was indirectly fueled by the C.N.A. Akenson's picture of the rapier-tongued Irishman demolishing his overcautious, co-scientist, academic opponent is unforgettable.

Akenson is so frank about O'Brien's faults as he is about his virtues. He calls him "vain" and makes no attempt to hide O'Brien's love of drink or his quick temper. Judith Siskin Grant, on the other hand, treats more politely as she addresses another living subject in *Robertson Davies: Man of Myth* (Penguin, 787 pages, \$32), her biography of one of Canada's most beloved novelists. The Toronto academic has produced an energetic, solidly researched narrative that not only licenses the content in which Davies is held. Some of her best chapters chronicle his early life in Toronto, Ont., where he was born in 1913, and in Montreal, Que., on the Ottawa River, where he lived for six years after 1919. The extremely sensitive child of two flamboyantly cultured, hypochondriac parents, Davies found solace in art. He took refuge in solitary fantasy, and by the time he moved to Toronto's Upper Canada Col-



Janet Malcolm, a writer for *The New Yorker* magazine, who was charged with libel by one of her subjects, psychoanalyst Jeffrey Masson. In a 1981 *New Yorker* article Malcolm had attributed statements to Masson that he claimed he had not made. The article provided great entertainment for the public as details of Masson's busy sex life emerged. He allegedly slept with more than a thousand women before he was 30. Malcolm, who eventually lost the case and is currently involved in another court proceeding to answer damages, has responded to her judgment with an increased sensitivity to questions of biographical propriety. Her recent book, *The Silent Woman*, is a subtle meditation on the way in which biographers and the press have voyeurized and the case of Sylvia Plath, the American poet who committed suicide in 1962. In it, Malcolm writes that "the biographer at work is like the ancient Oriental burglar, breaking into the house, ri-

specting—figures in the country. Over the years, he has taken the unpopular stance of leading the Republic's claim to Northern Ireland as a form of colonization, and he has been widely denounced both Catholic and Protestant extremists. Akenson believes O'Brien's is only a temporary war, at certain critical junctures, have "provoked civil war."

Akenson's book has a lively, attractive urgency, conveying the sense that he has met the complications of O'Brien's personality. (The author spent several weeks at the last-minute, O'Brien's Dublin home—yes, he said, which had inspired implications for my liver.) Coren does an excellent job of tracing the development of O'Brien's thought, and a deftly playful anecdotal evidence of his brilliance. In 1988, O'Brien met the American historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. in a public debate inspired by O'Brien's recollections that a journalist, Schlesinger and some of his contemporaries

large, he had begun to develop that desire was, heavily measured persons for which he later became renowned.

Grant has scandered a major service by making clear the source of Davies's achievement. Long before he had become, in his late-50s, the famous author of *Peter Rabbits*, Davies had already been one of Canada's outstanding newspaper editors (at the *Montreal Herald*, a humorous social commentator (this after age, Samuel Marchbanks, was believed across the country), a respected literary critic (as *Saturday Night* magazine) and a playwright. He lived as a dramatist, but as Grant points out, his plays helped prepare the ground from which his novels later sprang.

Grant backs at a darker side to Davies's personality—he has endured depression, and she suggests that he has enemies who accuse him of racism, classism and a certain insensitivity. But she gives little sense

of how these qualities—in Davies's well-known persona—have helped shape his fiction. Is it possible that Robertson Davies writes the kind of novel he does in order to maintain his belief in the reality of his own mask? Readers will have to wait for later, more psychological scholarly biographies to find out.

Despite Green's obvious contributions to the book, her relations with Davies have had their troubled moments. In the biography's acknowledgments, Grant thanks Davies and his wife Brenda, for reading a near-final draft and correcting several errors. But after the book appeared, Davies told Michael Green in a *Saturday Night magazine* interview that he had not read it. And he added that others had told him that Grant "hasn't got me." Later, Davies told Grant that he had been misquoted. Their friendship survives, but it is obvious that the relationship between a biographer and a living subject is a kind of evolutionary game—in which each side turns playing the cat.

In a general, biographers write far more dutifully about dead writers—far, after all, the dead cannot sue. In Virginia Woolf, McMaster University English professor James King has produced a bold, sympathetic and even biography of the English author of *To the Lighthouse* and *Mrs. Dalloway*. The wonder is that King dared to write this book at all: In 1972, Woolf's review, Greville Bell, published a Woolf biography possessing an elegance and subtlety that made it an instant classic. But King has accomplished at least two tasks that Bell left unfinished: He has deeply explored the connection between Woolf's life and work. And he has had a just and lively response to Woolf's book, the long struggle with depression.

King traces Woolf's depression to her loving mother and to her girlish sexual abuse at the hands of two half brothers. He argues that these experiences split Woolf from the sexual side of her mother—in effect divorcing her brilliant mind from a body marked with terror. King characterized her sexual energy into jewels and creative work, while her physical relations with her husband and lovers rarely advanced beyond looking and cuddling. Just before a marriage at Woolf drowned herself in 1941, she told her doctor, "I never remember any enjoyment of my body."

Biographers would transcend this power. They determine how their subjects will be seen by the public, sometimes for generations. Some biographers handle their responsibilities more conscientiously than others, but all are driven by the need to make a compelling story. Unsettling. Unsettling. John Schlesinger, Scotland, Davies's estranged husband, served a cold sheep's head for breakfast—just to see what he would do. By modern biographical standards, Davies's conduct was outrageously inappropriate. But he knew what all biographers know in their heart: It's the good stories that sell. □



Shelley: stunning details about an admired author

thought perhaps he was going to punch me in the nose." Shelley says, "but he only wanted to tell me he agreed with a lot of what I'd said."

Shelley, who has also written biographies of writers Caryl Chessman and George Orwell, has, on the whole, created an impressive and convincing portrait of Greene, who died in 1994. Some of his argument is highly speculative and depends on a close reading of what he terms "notes" that the author wrote into his manuscript. But other evidence is far less ambiguous: Greene enjoyed Greene's wife, Vivian, who wrote as she told him home, in the late 1960s, Greene brought his mistress, Catherine Walton, to their home and made love to her while a distraught Vivian struggled to look after the couple's young children. And Shelley learned from British intelligence records that the novelist spent an "Third World" countries for years and quite late in his life—during news about a man who was widely admired for his support of poorer nations.

Greene's estate refused Shelley permission to use certain sources. But Shelley says he came to rethink his status as an unofficial biographer: a genre that is underestimating, he says, of a man who, throughout his life, cast himself as a social outsider. And, to a degree, it may even have helped the biographer identify with his subject. Comments Shelley: "I put certain things in my book in order to preview—just as Greene himself did."

JOHN REMICK



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A chronicle of a royal flush

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

We have good news for Canadian monarchists. This department is resigning from royalist leading three ladies with blue hair and looking chips with breeding characteristics on mind. No more will I suggest that the nation is irrelevant, brain-dead.

The message? Quite simple. Why should I waste typing space when they are already doing it to themselves?

The story thus far:

1. Princess Margaret falls in love with a nice chap who is the Queen's entourage. His name is Peter Townsend. The royal veto the match because he's foreign—has been divorced. Buckingham Palace as we know, a private and unattractive and such a thing cannot be condoned.

2. Princess Elizabeth marries a severe chap with no money at all, but with Princess by name with vague connotations to a Greek title.

3. They have children. Prince Philip insists that the firmness, one Charles, be sent to Gordonstoun, a strict private school in Scotland run by a German master who insists that cold showers, no smoking and much sport make men out of wimps. Disagreement there.

4. Princess Anne, the only daughter, is much into horses and marries a chap who is equally inclined.

5. Princess Margaret stifles all Fleet Street by suddenly marrying Tony Armstrong-Jones, a brilliant photographer who is all very close to the moment when he had been living with a Chinese maid.

6. Prince Charles, having escaped Gordonstoun, is ordered by his father to marry the only remaining virgin in the British Isles, so as to not sully the crown, and finds a lady to suit at a ladies' gym, who is, like his, nagged by all Fleet Street with the spotlight streaming through her thin skirt. The nuptials love it.

7. Prince Andrew is labelled *Randy Andy* by the tabloids because he has trouble with his sister and is discussed in a log-cabin with the improbably named *Joe Stark*, an American actress in soft-porn films. He is sent away to sea.



8. Princess Margaret, who wasn't allowed to marry Townsend, ends her marriage with the obviously incompatible photographer.

9. Prince Charles reveals that he talks to plants.

10. Princess Anne is played by Fleet Street reports that husband Capt. Mark Phillips has been having friendly relations with someone Down Under.

11. An addled burglar climbs the Buckingham Palace wall and makes his way to the Queen's bedroom where he sits and tells her for 20 minutes while she calmly tries to sustain him. The tabloids then reveal to the masses that the bedroom of Prince Philip is far away, causing long inspections.

12. Princess Margaret, who likes the gin, is followed by photographers to her Caribbean retreat at Montserrat where she takes her young male friend who seems to be the of the other persuasion.

13. *Randy Andy*, urged on by his family to cheer up his sad, assumes *Porgy*, who had been living for some time with a much older chap who was a nice-or-dirty.

14. Princess Anne, having shed her first, marries another unknown, who seems to have a clean slate.

15. Prince Edward, tired of the rumors, goes so far as to publicly announce that he is not homosexual.

16. Charles and Di, having parted only on their social travels to look damaging stuff in the slandering tabloids.

17. Reports persist that Charles has a one-time affair with Cressida Parker Bowles, whom Di refers to as "the Bobsleigh." Cressida is married to the Queen's Silver Streak in Woking. The exiled chap is described as a man who has "let down his side for the country."

18. The tabloids run pictures of Andy, with his square jaw and another more blondish who is of legend, has real father, the result of the Queen's care and only dog.

19. Kitty Kelley, who wrote that Prince Seamus ate bacon and eggs off a prostitute's chest, appears her book on Prince Philip and his monetary overruns.

20. Di, who obviously thinks cellular phones must be taped, is revealed in court conversations with a rather close friend who refers to her as "Gordon."

21. People is revealed in photographs as topless, having her toes sucked by her Texas "financial adviser" while watched by her new small dog, friends with Buckingham Palace security guards leaping in the pool chairs.

22. Charles, who obviously thinks cellular phones must be taped, is revealed as the future king of England confessing to Canada that he would like to be her "Tango." He can't even get that right. We drink he means Tango.

23. It comes out that Lord Mountbatten, who ordered the atomic Canadian army and on Diego, indeed seizes Charles on the arts of industry.

24. Charles confesses that he necessarily hid his face ground into the study ground and at Gordonstoun and as a boy was allowed to see his mother only 15 minutes a day.

25. In "her" book written by a Fleet Street type, Di reveals she resorted to lesbian in her married unhappiness and several times tried suicide.

26. In his authorized book written by a BBC broadcaster, Charles reveals that he was lured into the marriage by a belligerent father and several times Di is the first place. *Blaring Blaring Blaring Blaring*

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